

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.



VER glad to hear a financial rejoicing over the well-filled Exchequer, which the Income-tax has rescued from a state approaching bankruptcy, the people are beginning to think whether the State ought not to make them some return for their sacrifices. Five millions cut off the incomes and profits of a nation ought to have some acknowledgment, and no better one could be given, we think, than by in-

fusing a little more alacrity into the spirit that is guiding the progress of what are called "Public Improvements." If any better way of spending the public money could be pointed out, we would not complain of the almost complete stoppage of this progress. But being in a position that enables us to pay our debts, and yet reserve a "contingent remainder," as surplus, we wish our rulers would look about them, and see if something could not be done towards completing the improvements of the Metropolis, that have been begun, and undertaking some others that have been long talked about. They need not look far, nor look long, without discovering an ample field for exertion.

Beginning with the seat and centre of the Government itself—there are the new Houses of Parliament, in progress, it is true, but, it seems to us, at a far slower rate than if they were being built by private enterprise, having at its command such funds as the Government possesses. They will form a noble pile, and there is, doubtless, a great deal to be done in raising it; but still very much may be accomplished in ten long years, if well employed: so long have these works been in operation, and some portions of the buildings are scarcely yet raised much above their foundations. But there is some hope of movements being quickened in future, for the House of Lords has lately shown symptoms of irritability at the continued delay, and in England there is always a prompt attention paid to the impatience of Peers. Lord Brougham will stir up their lordships, their lordships will put

"the screw" on the House of Commons, the House will quicken the Treasury, and the Treasury will hasten the contractors; so by the current passing through the whole chain, an effect will be produced at the end of it, and such of the living generation as have attained the age of forty, may yet hope to see her Majesty open Parliament in the new houses of Legislature, before they reach threescore and ten. At one time this result did not seem probable, and that there is a better prospect of it at present we have, as Lord Brougham said on a memorable occasion, to thank Providence "that we have got a House of Lords."

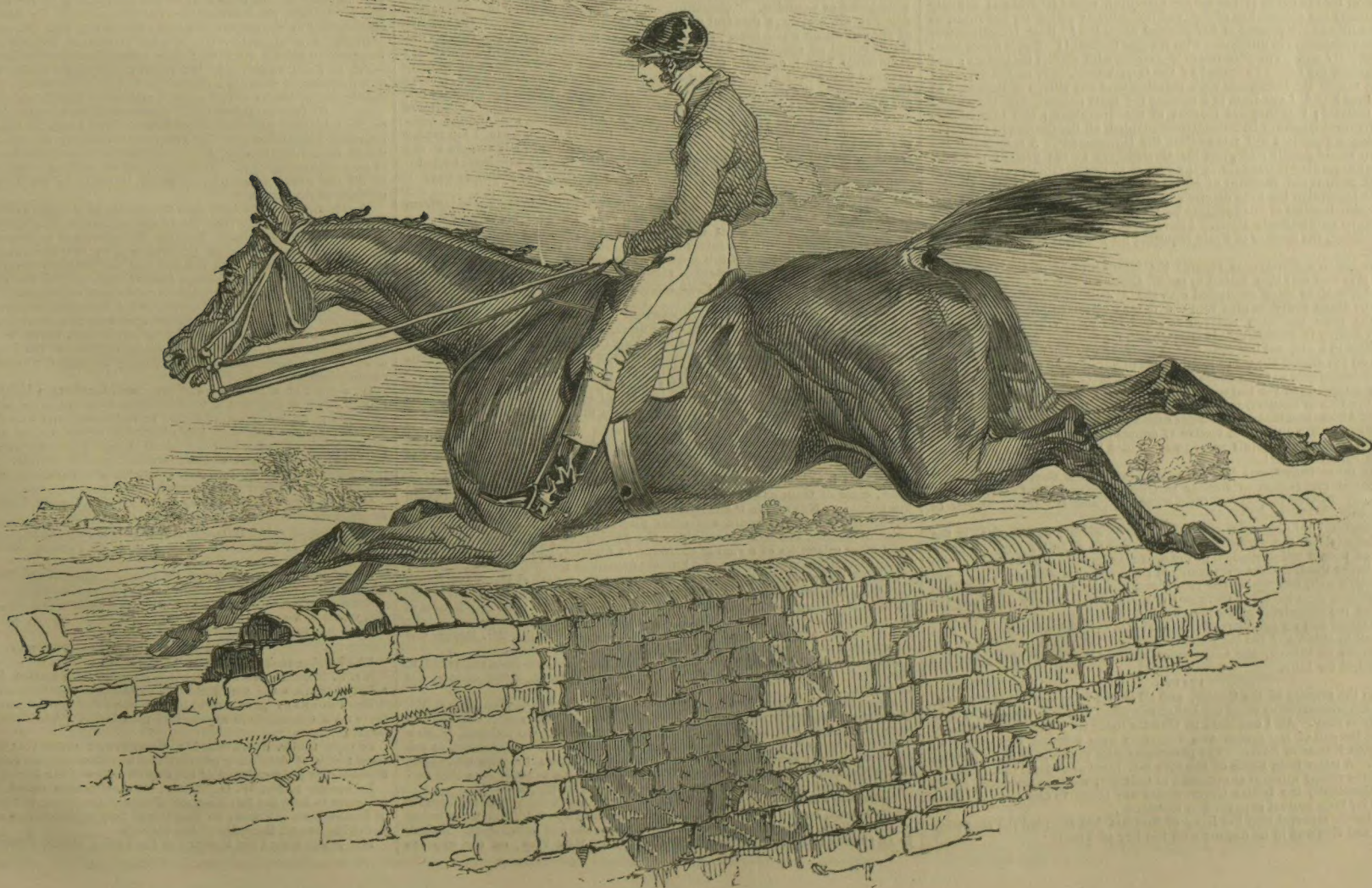
But there are other people in the world besides Peers and Members of Parliament, who count in thousands for every individual either of the Upper or Lower House; their health, comfort, and convenience, to say nothing of what little taste they may happen to possess for the beautiful, one would think were worth some small consideration on the part of the State. Yet, sorry are we to say it, that the progress in improvements in which the people are concerned, is far more tardy in its pace even than that made in the case above-mentioned. From the "far west" we will turn "down east," and see what is doing there. We are almost afraid to state how many years ago it is since the plan for a park at Bethnal-green was proposed as a place for exercise, air, and recreation, to the smoke-enveloped and soot-discoloured denizens of the trading and manufacturing portion of this modern Babylon; larger, more crowded, and, we will undertake to say it, dirtier and uglier than the marvel of the olden world.

We believe more than ten years have elapsed since the plan was formed and adopted; the Board of Woods and Forests, of course had the management of the matter, and in its hands it has advanced like a Chancery suit—not a grain better, while it is impossible it could go on worse. Ten years have elapsed, and the Board has for that time stood the besieging of the press like Trojans; they have scarcely stirred an inch. The park is not made; the trees are unplanted; the groves and walks exist, like the streets of Boz's American city of Eden, only on paper; and the East-enders hear of it occasionally, but see it not, it being one of the things (alas! how numerous they are!) with which "man never is, but always to be blessed!" Another great plan has just

been broached; it is proposed to make an embankment on both sides of the Thames, to the great increase of the beauty of the metropolis, and the convenience of its intercourse; let us guess, by the progress of the eastern Park, the probability of seeing the completion of the western Embankment. Its terraced walk may be perhaps first trodden by the grandchild of the youngest of our readers.

Those who have fortunately nothing to do but to watch what is facetiously called the "progress" of the improvements of the city—an occupation that at the past and present rate bids fair to engage them for their entire lives, even if they were prolonged to the term of that of Methuselah—cannot but have remarked in several quarters the marks of energies speedily exhausted. Violent hands have been laid on whole streets, and they have been demolished. But at this point activity ceases; the constructive and finishing faculty seems wholly wanting, or at best a part of a street is built, as a roadway to—nowhere; such an example is afforded in that new fragment of a line which continues Farringdon-street on to the kennel of West-street, and there stops; from the roadway the curious explorer gets a very advantageous view of the back of the free-trading colony of Field-lane. At present the line possesses no other visible utility or recommendation, and it has been in nearly the same state these three years past. We could mention other places in the district of Bloomsbury that are suffering under this suspension of efforts too successfully began, but the worst and most glaring instance of all, is the state of Trafalgar-square. For year after year have the eyes of the public been outraged by the unsightly hoardings that occupy the whole of the finest site in the metropolis, for the special benefit, as it would seem, of the bill-stickers. The Nelson pillar was slowly raised, and the other additions that are required to complete the works do not promise much more speed; the state of this—the most public place in the city—is a disgrace both to the nation and the Government. It is from such things as these, that foreigners judge us; and, looking at the manner in which our public improvements are conducted, we can hardly wonder that in this respect we are the mockery of Europe.

Now we are firmly convinced that there is no substantial reason



LOTTERY," THE CELEBRATED STEEPLE-CHASE WINNER. DRAWN BY HERRING.



for all this discreditable management, carried on with continual delays and ending often in total failure. The Government has the power to do better, were it possessed of the will. No one who has seen the manner in which millions on millions of the public money is voted away in the course of a few hours in the House of Commons, for purposes of which the public know nothing and see no results, can for a moment suppose that it would grudge the few thousands that would alone be necessary to begin what is necessary, and to complete what has been begun, when the improvement and advantage might be seen and shared in by all. If jobbing were avoided, and a real, earnest intention shown of procuring the public money's worth for its money, not even Mr. Hume would complain of the expenditure. It is with no wish to emulate the extravagance of Louis the Fourteenth, or the arbitrary arrogance of Napoleon, that we wish our rulers would adopt something of the principle on which they both proceeded in their public works, which have made France the centre of attraction to the whole of Europe. A little energy, a little rousing from the indifference and apathy which in England seem to be the infection of office, and these complaints would be remedied. The people, seeing year after year go by, without any visible care or effort for what lies before them in their daily life, are wearied out even of hope, and grow as indifferent as their rulers; hence that rudeness of taste, and want of appreciation of anything within the domain of the arts, which are the characteristics of barbarism. Seeing that the Government receives all and refunds nothing in the shape of public works, or does the little it undertakes in the most niggardly spirit, the people look on the Executive as a mere machine for taxing them—obey it because such is the law—but exhibit neither reverence nor affection for it, since nothing has been done to excite either of these feelings.

“LOTTERY,” THE CELEBRATED STEEPLE-CHASE WINNER.

The prefixed portrait of “Lottery,” has been drawn by Mr. Herring, whose equine sketches are equally admired for their characteristic spirit and fidelity of detail.

“Lottery” is the most extraordinary gelding of his day. He was bred by Mr. Jackson, of Whitcross, near Beverley, Yorkshire; from whom he was purchased by his present proprietor, Mr. Elmore. He is of the same breed with Welbeck and Grog, not thorough; 16 hands high; colour brown, without white. The sire of this remarkable nag was one of the fleetest and most powerful racers that ever appeared on the course. “Lottery’s” temper is excellent; in ten flag races, he has not been known to refuse a fence, nor put a foot in a grip; in short, he is described as “the most generous animal in the world;” he is about 15 years old. His quality is of the very first order; he takes his fences temperately; and, after clearing a jump, drops into his step, goes in a very good form, and manifests superior speed. He is a complete snaffle-bridle horse; and the circumstance of his being uniformly ridden with a snaffle, indicates the delicacy of his mouth.

Although “Lottery” is not thorough-bred, yet he presents the genuine characteristics in a manner that would lead the judgment astray, were it not for his well authenticated pedigree; he possesses the legitimate perseverance, and can go the pace; if, therefore, we consider “Lottery” to approach within a trifle of acknowledged thorough-bred, we may be said to form a striking proof of the erroneousness of that doctrine (now nearly exploded), which denies to such nags the gift of leaping.

“Lottery” is a horse that well repays the scrutiny of examination: he fills the eye of the beholder; he has the requisite depth of chest, the well-placed oblique shoulder, with all that posterior development, whence the propelling power must necessarily be derived.

“Lottery” was the winner of the Liverpool and Cheltenham steeple chases, in 1839; besides several other chases. His latest triumph was at the Windsor steeple chase, on Tuesday week, where he was, indeed, a “clever winner.” He was ridden by Mason, in his usual good style.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 16.

SPAIN.

“The firmness of Bravo and Narvaez,” observed a French member yesterday to a foreign diplomatist, “has not only restored order in Spain, but placed its revenue in a state of progressive prosperity.” “Permit me to offer you my congratulations,” was the sarcastic reply of the Ambassador, who retired with a smile of incredulity. The Count d’A— is much better informed of the real position of Spain than M. Guizot; he is aware that the interior of the kingdom is greatly agitated, and that the present calm is the forerunner of a serious convulsion. Let Europe be not deceived by the profusion in the exchange of decorations usually given at the conclusion of a treaty, or the signing of a peace; the honour of the Golden Fleece bestowed on M. Guizot, and the Grand Cross of Charles III. on Count Bresson, are for services rendered and services expected; the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour which now adorn the breasts of Narvaez and Bravo are payments—not the rewards of merit. The French ministry have undertaken to support Narvaez *contre qui coûte*—Narvaez has promised to destroy British influence and place the Cabinet of Madrid under the Control of France!! The immortal compact will not succeed—Spaniards have good memories; they do not forget the Orleans demonstrations at Barcelona and Cadiz!! Queen Christina is an infatuated partizan of France; Isabella hitherto has been strongly attached to England; to direct the attention of the Baby Queen from State affairs, Narvaez, on the 9th, presented her, in the name of the army, with an enormous bouquet in sugar, of so large a dimension that it required sixteen grenadiers to carry it on their shoulders. The bouquet represented a fortress, probably Alicante or Carthage, with its forts—something like those round Paris—towers, drawbridges, sentinels, &c. &c. Isabella, on receiving it, shed tears, not of sorrow, for the death of her former preceptor, whose funeral was actually passing through the streets, but of joy, and immediately called for her sister, to examine the interesting present of her faithful defenders! Poor Isabella—poor Spain, whose destinies are purchased with a sugar fortress!! But is Spain tranquil? Decidedly not. The Maestrazzo is overrun with Carlist insurgents; and notwithstanding the report published by the Government, that on the 28th and 29th of last month the insurgents were defeated near the village of Bordon, and had eight men killed, I can state in a manner the most positive, that their numbers daily increase; that they are masters of the mountains; and that, unless the most vigorous measures be immediately adopted, all the Carlists in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces will rise against the Government. A respectable demonstration would greatly embarrass the Government at the present moment, for, without degrading themselves in the eyes of the world, they must carry out their threat against the Emperor of Morocco; my private information assures me that the expedition has been determined on, and that orders have been given to the Captain-Generals of the southern provinces to provide a certain number of troops, to be sent to Santa Maria. I have, however, great doubts of the sailing of the expedition, the interior of Spain requiring all the force Narvaez can bring in the field.

Ministers are in a dilemma as regards the imprisonment of the Opposition deputies; it is said that they intend to set M. Cortina at liberty, and to put M. Madoz on his trial, as being connected with the Alicante insurrection; and that should he be found guilty, to give him the benefit of an amnesty. The muzzling of the press has been resolved on, and the most efficacious measures adopted to destroy it altogether. It is intended, on the first condemnation, to fine the editor in a sum not less than 80,000 reals, and twelve months imprisonment, and on the second offence to prohibit the publication of the paper.

It is astonishing that so little notice has been taken of the horrible traffic in slaves now carried on in the Havannah; a letter lately received states that from the 1st to the 15th of January, upwards of 1000 slaves had been received from the coast of Africa, and that several other cargoes of human flesh were daily expected. The Spanish authorities receive 17 dollars for each imported slave. It is not stated whether any of this money was applied by Narvaez to the purchase of the sugar-plum fortress!

Amongst other decorations lately given by the French Government are the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to Castagnos, and the Cross of Commanders to M. Benavides, political Chief of Madrid, and M. Arana, Master of the Ceremonies.

A most frightful accident occurred on the 31st of March, at Felanitx, in the Balearic Islands, on the occasion of the procession of Palm Sunday. A great concourse of people had assembled in the old burial-ground, in the front of the church of Santa Rosa, to hear a sermon. At the moment when the preacher was commencing a wall, near which the crowd was standing, fell down, and more than 600 persons were buried in its ruins; of these were killed 247 men, and 157 women, and 199 wounded, the greater part mortally. Amongst the dead men were the Alcalde and six members of the Municipal Council, who were only that day installed in office, and the clergyman. Felanitx has 10,000 inhabitants.

The Marquis de Vilania, the Ambassador named to the Court of Naples, has quitted Madrid for Italy.

ITALY.

Owing to the severity of the Censor, and all letters being opened at the Post-office, we are without news since my last of anything that is going on of a political nature in Italy. All I can learn is, that the roads are infested with robbers, and that at the end of last month two diligences were attacked by banditti on the road from Naples to Rome. The passengers were robbed, but not otherwise ill-treated. A letter from Rome of the 29th ult. gives as certain, that in consequence of the recent attempt at outbreak in Calabria, and the intrigues of the Italian malcontents, the Italian Governments are about to enter into a sort of federation for their mutual support and assistance.

It is generally reported that the King of Sardinia has accepted the mediation of France and England in its dispute with the Bay of Tunis.

The negotiations for a marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the Princess Maria Carolina of Naples are so far advanced, that their union is now beyond all doubt. The illness of the Duke d’Angoulême is the only cause for delaying the nuptials.

The two sons of Admiral Bandeira have quitted Corfu for Malta, where Mazzini, the chief of Young Italy, was expected from England.

The King of Naples has appointed a commission of 23 members to collect and prepare for publication all the remarkable unpublished manuscripts connected with the history of his territories, which are to be met with in either the public or private libraries. It is supposed that the labours of the committee, owing to the immense number of manuscripts, will last for 12 to 15 years.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria has published a decree, in virtue of which Protestant soldiers are to be no longer forced to be present at the service of the Roman Catholic Church, or Catholic soldiers to attend on the occasion of religious ceremonies in Protestant Churches.

Field Marshal Prince Frederick Francis Xavier of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Governor-General of Illyria, and Honorary President of the Aulic Council of War of Austria, died at Vienna on the 6th, aged 87 years. The Prince served 60 years in the Austrian army.

The sale or publication of the “Mysteries of Paris” has been prohibited in the Austrian States, either in the original or translation.

Letters from Goritz to the 3rd, state that the Duke d’Angoulême had experienced a new fever, but less severe than the last.

FRANCE.

The Tahiti affair and the Polka engrosses all the attention of the Parisian public. The Deputies have resolved that Admiral Dupetit-Thours is a Napoleon, and that M. Guizot ought to be impeached; they, however, content themselves for the present with harrassing the member with repeated questions. The Opposition Press is labouring hard to raise a hatred to England. In one of these journals, the *Presse*, the editor makes the following remarks:—“England,” he observes, “must inevitably meet with her Waterloo; with this difference, that the great battle will not be fought in a small village, but on the wide ocean. It was in the name of their wounded independence that the nations coalesced against France; it will be in the name of their restricted commerce and industry that they will re-unite against Great Britain. The fleets will be gathered together as their armies have been. There will be no difference, except in the common enemy. Every conquest by which the trade and commerce of the Continent is enriched, hastens the day when British pride will be brought inevitably to its extremity. This pride, a Cabinet directed by a statesman of the ability and prudence of Sir Robert Peel, may endeavour to cloak under deceitful outside appearances; but beyond its official speeches, and its diplomatic communications, it cannot restrain itself, but is betrayed on every occasion. To give a just idea of the haughty spirit of Great Britain, it is necessary to see an English naval officer on board his own ship, and at a distance from home. The farther he goes from it, the more his pride increases. It is not in Europe, but in some distant sea, that the maritime coalition with which Britain is threatened will have birth, and which will be the salvation of the trade and commerce of the Continent.” It is with such nonsense that the press endeavours to inflame the minds of unreflecting Frenchmen. The members of the majority allow the Opposition to brawl and splutter, and their only reply to the accusation of their misgovernment, is the publication of an official table of the receipts of Indirect Taxes for the three months of the present year, which as compared with the same period of 1843, shows an increase of 1,607,000 francs.

The Minister of Public Instruction has determined on sending out Dr. Alfred Dumery on a new scientific mission. He is to visit the southern provinces of Brazil, some of which have never yet been explored by Europeans, to study their natural, physical, and moral history. He is to endeavour to penetrate into the horrible and mysterious province of Chaco, whose frontiers have been reached by M. D’Orbigny, without his being able to pass their boundaries, which hitherto have been insurmountable on account of the ferocity of the inhabitants, who are all anthropophagi of remarkable stature.

The total number of copies of newspapers printed daily in Paris is 90,000, of which 52,600 are sent by post to the departments and foreign countries.

The Rouen and Havre railroad is advancing with great activity; three long tunnels are very nearly cut through.

Quenisset, one of the persons who was tried for a conspiracy to assassinate the Duke d’Aumale, and who was banished, committed a murder on the 22nd of February last, at New Orleans, on the person of Mr. Coppeng.

Mr. Charles Lafitte was on Saturday last, for the third time, returned member for Louviers.

The Government of Hayti have resolved that no foreigners shall hereafter have the right to purchase or hold lands within the territory, unless they are subjects of governments who have emancipated their slaves.

Mehemet Ali’s fool has stolen his master’s diamonds, and absconded.

The price of bread rose again yesterday in Paris; the two pound loaf is now 36 centimes—about 3d.

The obsequies of Prince Galitzin took place on Thursday last in the Russian chapel. During the preceding night priests were constantly reciting prayers for the dead. At eleven in the morning, the mourners were assembled, further prayers were recited, and the priests strewed salt and earth over the corpse, and all who belonged to the Greek Church kissed the hands of the deceased. A great many persons of distinction attended the ceremony, amongst others the Russian Chargé d’Affaires and Lord Cowley. The body is to be conveyed to St. Petersburg and afterwards to Moscow.

Nothing fresh in either the musical or theatrical world. Duprez has returned from London, and will appear for the first time on Friday next in “Don Sebastian.” Thalberg is expected on the 19th. A Spanish opera, by Bazili, called “The Smugglers of Sainte Marce,” will be performed at the Italian Opera, the end of the month. The principal performers are Messrs. Ojeda, Salas, and Mesdames Amigo and Catala.

GREECE.

On the 30th ult, the address of his Majesty King Otho, on the closing of the Assembly, was delivered by himself as follows:—

“Messieurs les Deputes—I am rejoiced to see the great work of the constitutional charter of Greece brought to a close, and I present myself before you, in order to seal it by the present oaths. I desire that the Constitution, that sacred and indissoluble tie, between the nation and the King, may produce and consolidate the prosperity of Greece. The task for which I have convoked the National Assembly being finished, I declare it to be closed.”

The capital was illuminated in the evening.

BALEARIC ISLES.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—The following dispatch from the Deputy Alcalde of Felanitx to the Political Chief of the Balearic Isles, gives an account of a frightful accident which occurred there on the 31st ult., by which many hundred persons were killed or wounded. “Constitutional Corporation of Felanitx.—This afternoon, at six o’clock, a dreadful catastrophe occurred in the town. On account of the procession which takes place every year on the evening of this day, an immense crowd of spectators had assembled at the place called the Old Cemetery (*Cimetierio Viejo*), opposite the door of the church of Santa Rosa, in order to hear one of the twelve sermons that are preached near the church-yard. During the preaching, the wall that separates the Old Cemetery from the Calle Mayor, fell down upon the assembly who were congregated in the streets; the whole (more than 300 according to calculation) remained buried under the wall and the adjacent earth. In union with the most influential persons of this town, I am taking the necessary measures. The Alcalde, Don Francisco Bennasser and six of the members of the corporation (who were only installed to day) have been buried.

“The Deputy Alcalde, JUAN CALDENTE.

“Felanitz, March 31.” Further particulars of this accident are contained in the following letter from the same place:—“Felanitz, April 1. My dear Friend—this accident has been more horrible than we at first believed. 414 persons killed, 72 wounded, 92 contused, and 27 with fractures; this is the result of this dreadful catastrophe, over which the inhabitants of this town are now shedding tears of blood. What we have witnessed during yesterday afternoon and during the last night, seems to us a dream. The political chief arrived at six o’clock. I can give you no further particulars.”

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROSCIUS AND CALEDONIA.—The fine packet-ship Roscius arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, from New York, with dates to the 26th ult., and was followed by the Caledonia, mail-steamer, next day, bringing Boston papers to the 1st inst. and New York to the 30th ult.

There is little of absolute news, but abundance of speculation, in the papers which have come to hand. Jonathan is fond of excitement, and the subjects which at present tickle his fancy and engross his thoughts relate to the annexation of Texas and the Oregon territory.

The few paragraphs which possibly may be of interest to our readers will be found below, but, on the whole, the papers before us are exceedingly devoid of interest.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle or the latter end of May. Fires, some of them extensive, had taken place in New York, where a church was burnt; at Newark, in the neighbouring state of New Jersey, where a factory was destroyed; at Baltimore, and other places. The Mississippi had been the scene of another steam-boat collision, the fatality of which, however, unlike most other calamities of a similar character in America, had not been very great—one poor fellow was killed, and a number dreadfully scalded.

Colonel Cunningham and Mr. McGowen fought a duel at Hamburg, South Carolina; the latter killed. A locomotive exploded on the Richmond railroad, on the 23d, killing three persons, and wounding several. A duel was fought at Decatur, Mississippi, between Mr. J. A. Adams and Mr. N. B. Johnston, the former killed; and on the same day, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mr. Rogers was assassinated in the street, by some person unknown.

James Gates, mate of the ship Oxford, from Liverpool, has been sentenced at New York, to be imprisoned for thirty days, and fined 2,000 dollars, for smuggling.

A great repeal meeting had been held at Philadelphia, the verdict against Mr. O’Connell being the text from which all the speeches were made. 400 dollars were contributed, and a resolution was passed to remit £200 to Ireland. In New York there was a similar demonstration, but more violent in its character, as one of the resolutions appointed May 1 as the day upon which the jury that sat on Mr. O’Connell are “to be hung in effigy.” Some of the subscriptions (625 dollars in all) were handed in with “money to buy rope for the jurors.”

In Canada a lamentable accident had occurred, produced by the falling of a fowling-piece, loaded with buck-shot, the contents of which lodged in the breast of a Mrs. Ross, killing herself and an infant which she had in her arms. A clerk in an auction mart, at Brooklyn, near the city of New York, on the opposite

shore, had been assassinated, with a carving-knife, by a man named Miller. The fellow was immediately seized, and conveyed to prison.—General Porter, who had filled some high offices in the State Legislatures, had died at his residence, Niagara Falls, in his 71st year. Advice had been received from Monte Video, twenty days in advance of the previous news, but nothing is stated, except that the war between that Republic and Buenos Ayres was still *in statu quo*, and nothing had occurred indicative of a speedy change.

We learn from a second edition of the *Montreal Gazette* of the 27th of March that the residence of the Governor-General will be ready for his reception on the 1st of June, and that the removal of the principal government officers will take place about a fortnight earlier. Mr. Barnard, the Opposition candidate for Herbert, late partner with Mr. Drummond, is appointed Solicitor-General; an appointment which, we are sorry to perceive, does not give much satisfaction. It is understood to be due to the influence of Mr. Viger. The writ for the election of Montreal had a fourth time gone back, Mr. Delisle being disqualified. The Irish were very generally opposing the Constitutional candidates, getting up nightly meetings, where they were addressed in very inflammatory terms.

MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 11th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 7th. All was quiet in the interior of the country, but those well versed in Mexican affairs think that Santa Anna is hatching some plan at Manga de Clavo for the overthrow of the present Congress.

Business is said to be extremely dull in Mexico, with little prospect of improvement.

Joseph Greenham, formerly of New York, but for many years a distinguished merchant of Vera Cruz, died at that city on the 6th inst. He was the owner of some ten or twelve cotton factories in Mexico, and supposed to be worth five millions of dollars.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived on the 10th inst. at Vera Cruz. An express arrived from Mexico on the 7th inst., from the French Minister, with despatches for the commander of the *Brillante*, the purport of which, it is said, is to request him to delay his projected departure, and to assemble his forces now in the Gulf at Vera Cruz. All eyes at the latter place were turned toward the British Minister, just arrived; for it was thought that, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, there would be a meeting of the Foreign Ministers, and decided steps taken in relation to the recent decrees.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—Advice has been received at the Exchange News Room, by the brig Eagle, from Cape Haytien, to the 14th of March, that the disturbances in the island had assumed a serious aspect. The whole of the national army and all the National Guards (militia) were under orders to march against the insurgents. The President was collecting all the effective force in that part of the island, and it was thought there would be some fighting, but that the revolution would probably be suppressed without much difficulty.

THE BRAZILS.

The Linnet, from Rio de Janeiro, brings a confirmation of the change in the Brazilian Ministry, as likewise of an accession thereto of two gentlemen, one well known in this country, Mr. Galvao, formerly Minister of Brazil at this court, and now a senator for the province of Bahia, and General Andrea, who acquired great fame by his prompt putting down the disturbances a few years since in the provinces of Para, Maranhão, and St. Catherina, the former as Minister of Justice, and the latter of the War Department. The resignation of the late ministry was occasioned by their wishes not being complied with as to the dismissal of the chief of the Custom-house, Mr. Oliveira, who had opposed them in the election of a senator for the province of Rio de Janeiro. The Linnet is the bearer of a large sum on the Brazilian Government account.

Her Majesty’s ships at Rio were the *Crescent*, *Pearl*, *Penguin*; the Dutch ship *Boreas*; American ships *Chippola*, *Columbus*, and *Congress*; and French ship *Résécher* remained there. The *Daphne* was at Santos to relieve the *Pearl*.

The latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres was the 1st of February, and Montevideo the 8th. Rosas was unwell; it was reported to be the gout. Oribe continued before Montevideo, which place was still holding out.

CHINA.

The general feeling in China appears to be that the Chinese are sincerely intent on fulfilling their engagement with the British nation; yet one of our correspondents writes, that they are evidently preparing for the contingency of war. In the direction of Whampoa [platoon and fire firing may be heard every morning, which not only corroborates the report of large bodies of troops being at daily exercise, but likewise indicates that his Celestial Majesty is becoming sensible of the advantages of European discipline. We have no right to quarrel with any people for improving their powers of defence; and, in the case of the Chinese, we are rather inclined to hail the circumstance as a happy presage—a prognostic, in short, of further advancement in civilisation, by the adoption of the arts and sciences of Europe. When once the rubicon of prejudice be crossed, there is no limiting the march of improvement. Small arms of every description obtain a ready sale, a marked preference being given to those on the percussion principle. Large quantities of caps are of course sold in consequence. Several gentlemen from Hong-Kong have at different times crossed over to the Kouloone side of the harbour, and penetrated many miles into the interior. The most marked respect, mingled in some measure with surprise, has in every instance been evinced by the inhabitants, who invariably bring out chairs and offer them ten.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house re-assembled for the first time on Monday night, after the Easter recess. New writs were moved for Huntingdon, Exeter, and Woodstock, in the room of Sir F. Pollock, promoted to the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer; Sir W. Follett, transferred from the office of Solicitor-General to that of Attorney-General; and Mr. Thesiger, appointed Solicitor-General.

Mr. WYSE asked that the second reading of the Irish Franchise and Registration Bill, which was fixed for Friday next, should be postponed for a fortnight, in order to give the Irish members and their constituencies fuller time for its consideration.—Sir R. PEEL was strongly opposed to postponements, as it wasted the earlier period of the session, and threw important measures over till the close, when they either received hasty consideration, or were abandoned. But, in order to evince his desire that full time should be given for the consideration of this measure, he consented to the postponement of the second reading from Friday next till a future day, of which notice will be given.

On the motion that the house should go into Committee of Supply, Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to a petition from Manchester, presented on the 1st of April last, complaining of inconveniences endured by the mercantile community of that town from the Post-office arrangements.—Sir G. CLEEK stated that the Post-office authorities were anxious to remove the grievances complained of, but were impeded by obstacles in their arrangements with the railway companies.—Mr. M. Phillips, Dr. Bowring, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer added some observations on the subject, the latter intimating that Manchester, with a little patience, may ultimately obtain what it wanted, without compelling the Government to submit to the exorbitant terms demanded by the railway companies.—Sir R. PEEL added, that the railway companies would best promote their own interests by showing a disposition to give every facility, on fair terms, for the conveyance of letters.—The subject, after some further conversation, dropped.

Sir R. H. INGLIS asked if the Government were contemplating any measure on the subject of parochial assessments.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM replied that the intended amendments of the Poor-law, especially on the law of settlement, would necessarily involve, as a consequence, an amendment of the law relative to parochial assessment. If, therefore, at some future time, he had the honour to fill the situation he now occupied, it would be his duty to submit such a measure to the house.

The house then resolved into Committee of Supply, various items of which gave rise to discussion. On the vote being moved of £59,350, for the expenses of the two houses, salaries, &c., Mr. HUME moved to decrease it by £15,000, as the Lords would give no particulars as to how that sum voted to them was expended. The committee divided, and the numbers were, for the amendment 13, against it 69. After some further conversation the vote was agreed to. Several other votes were then agreed to without opposition.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reference to the Poor-law, took occasion to state that the subject would be brought before the house in a short time, when several alterations and modifications would be introduced, which he trusted would give general satisfaction. With respect to the expenses of the Poor-law Commission, it was to be recollected that he had already lessened the number of the assistant commissioners.

On a grant of £120,000 being proposed, for charges hitherto paid out of the county rates, a desultory discussion arose as to the mode in which the trial of prisoners at quarter sessions should be conducted, and who should bear the expenses thereof. The vote was ultimately agreed to, as were several others. £18,586 being proposed for the Isle of Wight prison for juvenile offenders, Mr. WILLIAMS complained of the enormous expense thereof. Some conversation took place upon the prisons at Pentonville and Parkhurst, after which the vote was agreed to. Other votes were adopted.

On the motion of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the County Courts Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Peers resumed its sittings on Tuesday, for the first time after the recess.

Lord COTTENHAM postponed the second reading of the Debtor and Creditors’ Bill to Monday next, at the request of the Lord Chancellor.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the Forestalling &c., Offences (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. F. MAULE gave notice to move, on the 30th instant, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Administration of Oaths in the Scottish Universities.

Mr. THORNELY gave notice, for the same day, on the part of Mr. Cobden, to move for a committee to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the national revenues.

In reply to Dr. BOWRING, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the consideration of some points of detail only retarded the Government from bringing forward their measures for the regulation of the import duties of the Isle of Man.

In answer to Mr. W. O. Stanley, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he had taken measures to have the late disgraceful state of the prison of the Court of Requests in Birmingham changed; so that it was now regulated in a manner satisfactory to the Mayor and Recorder of the borough.

Mr. WYSE moved for a return of the names, offices, places of birth, salaries,



and ages of all persons holding offices in the Customs, Excise, and Post-office departments of the United Kingdom, with the dates of their appointment, and present location, his object being to show that Ireland had not a fair share of official patronage.—Sir ROBERT PEEL decidedly objected to the production of these voluminous returns. It was objected to by Mr. Wyse, that the Postmaster-General in Ireland was not an Irishman; true, but the Postmaster-General in Scotland was an Irishman. So, also, the head of the Irish police was said not to be an Irishman; but the very last time he (Sir Robert Peel) had appointments connected with the police force in England to dispose of, they were, two in number, conferred on Irishmen. Look to the united service; Sir Hugh Gough, lately appointed Commander-in-chief in India, was an Irishman. As to the return called for, there were no less than 22,000 individuals connected with the various public departments of the Customs, Excise, and Post-office; and what member of the house would venture to move that such returns, if granted, should be printed? He protested against the absurdity of an inquisition into the nativities of individuals who were subjects of the same united empire, and which, if gone into, would only perpetuate angry feelings.—Mr. FRENCH supported the motion.—Mr. HUME objected to it, as keeping up a useless feeling of nationality; but thought that, without reference to places of birth, there should be lists of every individual receiving public pay, for the public information.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER was of opinion that, in public appointments, the question was not whether the individual were English, Scotch, or Irish, but who had the most interest.—After a few words from Mr. WARBURTON and others, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. WYSE again rose, and moved for a return of the amount of Irish income which is assessed to the property tax in Great Britain, distinguishing the amount charged under each schedule; but he withdrew it, on the intimation, by Sir R. PEEL, that there were no official means of granting it.

Mr. ALDERMAN COPELAND next moved for various returns connected with the working of the anatomy act, which he considered to have been injurious in its operation.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that he had supported the anatomy bill when it was passing through Parliament, and all his experience of its operation convinced him it was a wise measure. The schools of anatomy were under the provisions of that act well supplied with subjects without that violation of the sanctity of the dead which formerly existed. There had been some irregularities it was true, but there were ample means of checking them. Under these circumstances he hoped the house would support him in refusing the returns.—After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. HUME then moved a resolution, to the effect that the exemplary conduct of the people, during the exhibition of the cartoons last year, warranted the house in agreeing to the recommendation of the select committee of the house on national monuments in 1841, for throwing open the larger portions of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other cathedrals throughout the country, to the public daily, and especially on Sundays, reconciling such free admission with the due and undisturbed performance of religious services.—Mr. WYSE seconded the motion.—Sir R. INGLIS said he could not agree that sight-seeing in cathedrals was a proper means of increasing the spirit of devotion amongst the people, nor could he feel otherwise than that the introduction of trophies of war, and even of such fine statues as those of Chantry and Watts, was quite incongruous with the sacred character of our cathedrals. He was opposed to the motion.—Mr. M. MILNES objected to the receipt of fees at the doors of cathedrals, as a gross profanation of the high purposes for which they were erected.—Sir R. PEEL adhered to the opinions which he had heretofore frequently given upon similar motions to the present. He thought that nothing but benefit could flow from giving a free access to all the institutions of the country, and he believed such free access might be extended, with perfect safety, to the works of art, with very ordinary precautions. Still, he must object to attain this object by the indirect means of a resolution of the house, which might give rise to feelings militating against the object in view. The resolution was indefinite, and when such feelings were excited, the disposition now existing on the part of deans and chapters for facilitating the access to our cathedrals would give way to anger at a claim of right which they might not be disposed to agree to. If they were resolved to interfere, they should do so by means of a bill, instead of a resolution, which no one was bound to obey. He hoped that, under the circumstances, the hon. member would not press his motion to a division.—Mr. EWART supported the motion.—After a short discussion, Mr. HUME withdrew the motion, expressing his gratification that the whole house concurred with him in the principle of his motion, with the single exception of Sir R. Inglis.

Sir A. L. HAY then moved an address to the Crown, that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to confer an honorary distinction on the surviving officers of the Peninsular army. Without wishing to dictate to the Government, he would suggest that the officers now living should receive medals, and that medals should be sent to the families of those who have died.—Lord A. LENOX seconded the motion.—Sir H. HARDINGE said there could be no second opinion as to the great services of the Peninsular army, but it was a very serious matter to call upon the Government to go back for some four-and-thirty years to search into the propriety of the actions of a preceding Government at that period. Besides, if they went back at all, why should they confine themselves to the Peninsular army? Why not give medals to the army of Egypt and the army of India? to the officers of which no medals were given, because it was not the custom of the period to grant them. It was with great regret that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he felt himself called upon to resist the motion.—Sir C. NAPIER supported the motion.—After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORP, Captain BERKELEY and Lord C. FITZROY expressed a hope that Sir A. L. HAY would not divide the house upon the question.—Sir G. COCKBURN said the proposition was, in the shape in which it was brought before the house, an unjust one; for if they went back at all, they should not confine themselves to the Peninsular army.—Sir A. L. HAY then consented to withdraw his motion.

Lord EBRINGTON moved for returns connected with the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland between the 2d of March and the 15th of April, 1841, his object being to vindicate his father, Earl Fortescue, from the charges made by Sir James Graham, of having made extra and unnecessary appointments on the very eve of resigning the Lord-Lieutenancy, when the Whigs quitted office.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM reminded the house of the circumstances under which he had made the charge. He was replying to Lord John Russell, who had attacked the conduct of the Government in a speech of great power, and speaking from a memorandum prepared at the moment from a return which had been handed to him by Lord Eliot, he had fallen into some slight inaccuracies, merely affecting dates. But he contended that his statement was substantially correct.—Mr. BARKING remarked that the tone of Sir James Graham was rather different from that which characterised the speech in which he had made the accusations, and into which, with that art of which he was so great a master, he had contrived to throw every imaginable insinuation. He questioned the existence of any such return as that which had been referred to by Sir James Graham—at all events, the facts disproved the allegations. The question did not turn on dates, for if the appointments were unnecessary, they were as improper in the first as the last hour of official existence.—Lord ELIOT, in conjunction with the Lord Lieutenant, was responsible for the reduction of the seven stipendiary magistrates, about which so much had been said, and to which they had been led from considerations of economy. But, foreseeing that the subject would create discussion, he had prepared a memorandum of the circumstances attending the dismissal of the magistrates, and from this Sir James Graham had derived his information. The late Government, during the last six months of their existence, and up to their retirement, had created additional magistrates, and the statement which had been made was substantially correct.—Mr. LABOUCHERE remarked, that the real question was, whether or not Earl Fortescue, on the point of quitting office, had corruptly used his power and influence in making improper appointments. The charge had broken down completely; it turned out that instead of seven, only two magistrates had been appointed during the last three months of his viceroyship, and for these satisfactory reasons had been given. Earl Fortescue had been triumphantly vindicated.—Lord STANLEY said that the real state of the case was, that in defending the present Government from the charge of unduly reducing the number of stipendiary magistrates, Sir James Graham had retorted that the late Government had unduly increased them, which was the fact.—Mr. VILLIERS STUART bore testimony to the necessity which existed for the appointment of these stipendiary magistrates.—Mr. MORSE O'FERRALL remarked, that an acknowledgment of error on the part of Sir James Graham would have been creditable to him, and spared the present discussion.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that it was quite usual for a retiring Government to fill up vacancies till the time of their supersession by their successors. He himself had advised the Crown to confer two peerages which had been promised, but not completed, by the previous Government, thus respecting formal engagements. But these seven stipendiary magistrates were new creations, not vacancies filled up; and Sir James Graham was justified in vindicating the Government by the statement which he had made.—Mr. HAWES had received a very unfavourable impression of the official conduct of Earl Fortescue from the statement of Sir James Graham, which the debate had now completely removed.—Lord EBRINGTON replied, and his motion was agreed to.

The other business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

[Neither House of Parliament sat on Wednesday, the Lords having adjourned over, and the Commons not having "made a house."]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships assembled at the usual hour.

Messengers from the Commons brought up several bills, which were read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL begged to lay on the table a bill for the purpose of allowing proceedings to be brought against British subjects resident abroad, where cause of action had arisen within this country. The noble lord read a statistical statement as to the number of English subjects resident in France on the 1st of January, 1844, making a total of 66,000. In addition to the number of residences in that country, it was calculated that there were 50,000 persons who were there merely for some temporary purpose. The expenditure of English residents in France exceeded, it appeared, the annual sum of £5,000,000 sterling. Now he did not contend that all those persons were fraudulent debtors, but he believed that a considerable proportion of English subjects resident in France were there to set their creditors at defiance, and if there were only one hundred who had left this country with such an object in view, he thought the bill which he proposed to introduce would be a salutary measure, and under these circumstances, he begged to move that the bill be read a first time, and printed. The noble and learned lord gave notice that on Friday next he should move the second reading of the bill which he had introduced respecting writs of error.

Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

The Birkenhead Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord ASHLEY wished to state the course that he proposed to take with respect to the Factories Bill. He had intended to move an instruction to the Com-

mittee, but that the Speaker had given him to understand that it was not consistent with parliamentary law to do so. He would now, therefore, give notice, that on that day, on the third reading of the bill, he would move the addition of clauses limiting the number of hours of work per day in factories to eleven hours, until the 1st of October, 1847, and after that period he should propose a further limitation.

In answer to a question from Mr. P. M. STEWART, Sir R. PEEL said his right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had fixed Monday, the 29th, for bringing forward the Budget; and on the Monday following he (Sir R. Peel) proposed to bring forward the question of the Charter of the Bank of England, in case he should fail of securing precedence for that question on the Tuesday.

Sir J. GRAHAM proposed on Monday to move, as the first order of the day, the second reading of the Factories Bill, and then the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill; and on Friday, the 26th, he should move the Committee on the Poor-law Bill.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

CHRISTCHURCH.—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Tuesday morning, as Miss Elizabeth Welch was, with her brother, taking a walk on the cliff at Bournemouth, near Christchurch, she lost her footing, and was precipitated down a shelving declivity of about thirty-five feet, when she was fortunately stopped in her fall on a little projecting point, beyond which was a perpendicular descent of forty or fifty feet, down which had she fallen, she must have been killed on the spot; she had the presence of mind, however, to remain perfectly still where she had fallen till assistance could be procured, which was full an hour and a half afterwards, when, with immense difficulty, by the means of ropes, she was relieved from her perilous situation. She received no injury whatever, and appeared but little frightened by her dangerous adventure.

EXETER.—The announcement of the appointment of Sir Wm. Follett to the Attorney-Generalship, and the issue of his address, offering himself as a candidate for re-election, have caused a good deal of stir in this city. The Leaguers have held a meeting. Mr. George Thompson made a long speech, and they passed a resolution that it was desirable to have a candidate, but it is understood that one is already provided, in the person of General Briggs, an officer of the Indian army. The writ arrived at Exeter on Wednesday evening, and the election is fixed for Saturday (this day). The League candidate, Major-General Briggs, is determined to go to the poll. Sir W. Follett is highly esteemed both for his public conduct and his private virtues, and his friends are confident of success.

EXETER LITERARY SOCIETY.—The members have just presented Mr. F. Channon with a watch of a superior description, as a second token of their esteem and a slight acknowledgment of his valuable and gratuitous services as secretary.

GATESHEAD.—A fire broke out in the engine-house on the works of Mr. Jonathan Robson, Hillgate, Gateshead, on Friday night, about eleven o'clock, and, though the fire-engines were on the spot in little more than twenty minutes from the time it was discovered, they were unable to check it, and the entire building, which was partly built of wood, was completely destroyed. Though in the vicinity of many large works, and an extensive timber-yard, the building itself was isolated, and there was no wind to carry the burning fragments to a distance, otherwise the damage done would have been very great. The loss to Mr. Robson will be considerable, and all the work-tools have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have arisen from the flue of the engine-fire. The premises were insured.

KINGSTON.—DARING BURGLARY.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, police constable Joseph Edwards, 224 V, who does duty in the hamlet of Talworth, near to New Kingston, was passing the house of Mr. Baker, a farmer, when he observed the front garden gate open. This, being an unusual occurrence, aroused the suspicion of the policeman, and the presence of a light in the parlour confirmed his opinion that something was wrong. The constable walked cautiously up to the house, and, finding the side door open, entered. He made direct for the parlour, but the noise of his approaching footsteps was heard by the thieves, and the light was instantly extinguished, and as he attempted to enter that apartment the door was violently slammed against him. He succeeded, however, in opening it, and as he did so, a man rushed past him into the back parlour, and was making good his retreat by the window, when the policeman collared him, and being armed with a cutlass threatened to run him through if he attempted to resist. He then took the man into the parlour in which he had first seen the light, and he there found a second man under the table; this man he also secured. Whilst all this was passing the inmates of the house remained soundly asleep, and it was not until the constable had shouted many times that they were aroused. Mr. Baker, his wife, and servant, made their appearance, and the thieves were secured, and searched. A quantity of Mr. Baker's property, consisting of silver plated forks, and other articles, was found upon both the marauders. An examination of the premises was then made, and it was ascertained that the thieves had entered by the kitchen window, and they had afterwards opened the side door, so as to make their escape more readily if disturbed. They had broken open a bureau and a cupboard. A screw-driver and case-knife were found under the table. The prisoners were afterwards taken to the station-house, and they then gave their names and residences as follow: Henry Shaw, Exeter, and John Green, Wolverhampton. At a later period of the day the prisoners were taken to the Sessions-house, Kingston, and examined before J. W. Roberts, Esq., one of the county magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence, called upon the prisoners for their defence. They declined making any, and were fully committed to take their trial for burglary.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—COLLIERS' STRIKE.—The strike among the colliers of Durham and Northumberland still continues, and already causes great inconvenience to the merchants, manufacturers, and the public generally in this district. The price of coals has risen considerably, in some instances cent. per cent., and in many places there are none to be had at any price. Nearly 100 sail have been unable to proceed at the period appointed for their departure on account of their not getting a cargo of coal ready in time. At Castle Eden Colliery and at Wingate-grange, disturbances have arisen from the "turn-outs" endeavouring to prevent those from working who are not of the union; and on Monday last an order reached the garrison for the immediate removal of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Captain Desales, to Durham, the rural police being found insufficient to quell the disturbances which occurred during the past week. At Garmondsway Mow Colliery, on Wednesday se'night, some men who were working were attacked and shamefully beaten, as also three policemen, by a party of pitmen engaged in the strike. An occurrence almost similar took place at Brancepath Park Colliery, at Kelloe, and on Thursday at Thornley Colliery, to which place Major Wemyss, the Chief Commissioner of Police for the county, dispatched all the disposable force under his command. There are delegate and district meetings of the pitmen held almost daily, at which the various matters in dispute between themselves and their employers are discussed. These meetings are addressed by hired "lecturers," who agitate "the strike," and mix up political with trade grievances. The masters are acting with the greatest forbearance and conciliation, and seem anxious to terminate the strike amicably; but they are firm in resisting the unreasonable demands of the men.

OXFORD.—THE ROBBERY OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.—On Monday last Richard Elliott was brought up for further examination at Oxford Castle, before R. Marshall, Esq., D.C.L., and Captain Shepherd. As on former occasions, Mr. Ballantyne, a barrister, and Mr. Robinson, an Old Bailey solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The first witness examined was Thomas Lucas, the city marshal, who took Elliott into custody. He found him in bed at the Crown Inn, Benson, and searched his clothes and the room. He had £19 in gold, and 18s. 2d. in silver and copper, in his pockets. Mr. Burgess, of the King's Arms Inn, Sandford, proved the finding of a blue bag, with a box, with a stone and sand in, between Nuneham and Sandford, soon after the defiance coach passed, on the day of the robbery. The bag was exactly like one a box somewhat similar to the "dummy" had been placed in, containing the sovereigns. Mr. Martin Mountjoy, groom of the chambers to the Earl of Chesterfield, was a passenger at the back of the coach with Elliott, who got up at Knightsbridge, and saw him get down, and go into the inn at Benson; afterwards saw a passenger, who had been sitting on the box seat, get on the side the coachman sit, while the coachman was down, and take a blue bag out of the boot, and reach across with it, but, from the position witness was in, could not tell whether he gave the bag to any one, or dropped it in the boot again. When the coach left Benson, a few minutes afterwards, Elliott was standing in a position behind it. This was the whole of the remainder of the evidence, and the magistrates, after hearing Mr. Ballantyne for the prisoner, committed him for trial at the next assizes, or to find bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. Mr. Ballantyne complained that the bail was exorbitant, and intimated that the prisoner would appeal to one of the judges.

SALISBURY.—Shortly before eight o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the very extensive buildings in the rear of the principal entrance of Giddings and Company's brewery. The whole centre of the chequer formed by four streets, one dense mass of buildings, consisting of the brewery departments, corn stores, tenements, stables, &c., was on fire in every direction. About eleven o'clock the flames gained a very powerful ascendancy in the extensive hop stores adjoining, and therefore the Messrs. Peniston and Sleat, architects, in attendance, gave directions that the communication should be cut off on the Winchester-street side of this hop store, and thus the flames were, by half-past eleven, somewhat got under. The premises are partly insured, but correct particulars relative to this circumstance could not be ascertained. The fire originated, it is said, owing to the porter malting floors being overheated, and which, if true, accounts for the flames bursting out in so many directions so shortly after the alarm was given. Great praise is due to the inhabitants in general for their very excellent assistance. The loss sustained must be some thousand pounds. A great portion of the porter malt was saved.

WAKEFIELD.—A deer-stealer, named Mockson, has been committed to Wakefield House of Correction for six calendar months. He confessed he had killed in one night twenty hares, besides deer.

WARWICKSHIRE.—SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of the Rev. Roger Bass, vicar of Austrey, Warwickshire. On Monday, as the rev. gentleman was riding near Appleby, he was observed to reel in his saddle, and then slide down to the ground. Assistance was immediately at hand, and a medical man came up at the same moment, but after sobbing twice, life became extinct. The rev. gentleman was so universally beloved by his congregation, neighbours, and friends, that the melancholy event has caused a deep gloom over the neighbourhood, and his loss will be severely felt, and generally deplored.

WOODSTOCK ELECTION.—The Marquis of Blandford has addressed the electors of New Woodstock in opposition to Mr. Thesiger. He solicits their votes as a friend to the general measures of the present Government. In his address he states his determined hostility to Whigs, Radicals, and Destructives.

## IRELAND.

## OPENING OF TERM.

The commencement of this term on Monday last has been attended with more of public excitement and anxiety than has been manifested on a similar occasion for many years. The quays leading to the Four Courts were thronged by numerous groups of the lower orders for hours before the arrival of the Judges; and the squares, hall, and passages, were crowded to excess by a silent but excited multitude, which increased as the day wore on. The Court of Queen's Bench, whereof the internal arrangements are the same as during the late State Trials, was filled shortly after eleven o'clock by the junior bar and the public.

Mr. Justice Burton entered the court between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the crier made the usual proclamation that all persons out on bail or recognisances should come and make their appearance. The following gentlemen were then admitted as barristers:—

Mr. Walter Aitkin, eldest son of Mr. Walter Aitkin, late of Aitkinville, in the county of Cork. Mr. Purofoy Bateman, second son of Mr. John Bateman, late of Ballyvick, in the King's County, deceased. \*Mr. William Gernon, fourth son of Mr. James Gernon, of Aikcarne Castle, in the county of Meath. \*Mr. Stephen Curtis, eldest son of Mr. Robert Curtis, of Waterford, in the county of Waterford. \*Mr. John Joseph Kirwin, eldest son of Mr. Martin John Kirwin, late of Knockdromadaugh, in the county of Galway, deceased. \*Mr. Thomas Alexander Dwyer, fourth son of Mr. Joseph Dwyer, of Upper Camden street, in the city of Dublin, merchant. \*Mr. Robert Tylor, eldest son of Mr. J. Sm'th Tylor, of Baginbally, in the city of Dublin. \*Mr. James Thomas Farrell, eldest son of Mr. Richard Farrell, of North Great George's street, in the city of Dublin, one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court. \*Mr. Thomas Boucher, third son of Mr. Daniel Macnamara Boucher, of Upper Sherrard street, in the city of Dublin, late Major, R.A. Mr. William John Dundas, fourth son of Mr. Laurence Dundas, of Holly-court, in the county of Dublin. \*Mr. Thomas Donohoe, eldest son of Mr. John Donohoe, late of South Earl street, in the city of Dublin, merchant, deceased. \*Mr. Francis Roberts, second son of Captain John Roberts, of Castledermott, in the county of Kilkenny, S.M.

The very unusual, perhaps unprecedented, circumstance of the majority of the gentlemen called to the bar this term being Roman Catholics occasioned some remark in the court.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his sons, drove slowly down, followed in solemn silence by a great crowd of persons. As his carriage entered the yard there was a low murmur through the crowd, and a general anxious movement to see the hon. gentleman as he entered the hall, but there was not the least outburst of cheer nor any shouting; and as he passed through the hall the crowd followed him without any visible emotion till he retired to the robing room.

Messrs. Steele, Ray, and Gray were the only traversers who appeared in court throughout the day, but it was understood that the others were in attendance in case their presence should be required.

Mr. Justice Burton re-entered the court at half-past one o'clock, at which hour it was as crowded as at any period during the late trials, but from the absence of all the law officers of the Crown, it could be easily conjectured that no motion in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others would be brought before the court.

The Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Crampton and Perrin, entered the court at three o'clock, the intermediate time having been occupied in swearing in the county and city grand jurors, and in the disposal of some motions of no public importance. At three o'clock, much to the disappointment of the persons who had waited so patiently throughout the day, their lordships adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

## THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

Subsequent to the rising of the Court, it was ascertained that a side bar rule had been entered on behalf of the Crown, setting forth that judgment would be applied for on the verdict, unless cause to the contrary be shown within four days. A copy of this rule was served on the traversers the evening. But the traversers are fully determined to prostrate the proceedings to the uttermost, and have served notice on the Crown Solicitor of their intention to apply for a new trial without prejudice to their moving an arrest of judgment.

The grounds upon which the traversers intend to rest their application, are twofold—viz., that improper evidence on the part of the Crown had been received by the Court, and that partiality in favour of the prosecution had been shown by the Chief Justice in his charge to the jury. All other points upon which to ground a motion for a new trial, such as the imperfect state of the panel, &c., have been already decided against the traversers.

THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.—NOTICE OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.—The following notice of motion, which contains fully the grounds for demanding a new trial, was served on Tuesday on the crown solicitor:—

## "QUEEN'S BENCH, CROWN SIDE.

"SIR,—Take notice, that counsel on behalf of Daniel O'Connell, one of the traversers in this case, will move, on Thursday, the 18th day of April instant, or the first opportunity after, to set aside the verdict had in this cause against the said defendant Daniel O'Connell, and that a new trial be directed, or that a venire do now be awarded upon the following grounds, that is to say, for that the jury lists from which were framed the juror's book, and special jury list for the present year, 1844, were fraudulently dealt with, for the purpose of prejudicing the said traverser in his defence, and that by reason thereof the said traverser was in fact so prejudiced, as the jury who tried this cause was struck from the special jury list for 1844; and also, for that John Jason Rigby, one of the jury who tried the said cause, was sworn as John Rigby; and also, for that there is no such person as John Rigby, of Suffolk-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, as stated in the postea in this cause; but that the person who filled the office of juror is John Jason Rigby, and also for that the said John Jason Rigby, prior to his having been sworn as aforesaid, informed the court of the true state of facts, and said in open court: he was not John Rigby, but John Jason Rigby; and also for that there was no evidence adduced upon the trial in this cause to prove the fact of the alleged conspiracy, or any overt act thereof, to have taken place or occurred within the county of the city of Dublin; and also for that there was no evidence of the existence of any of the alleged conspiracies imputed in the indictment; and also that the said verdict is against law and evidence; and also against the weight of evidence, and also upon the ground of the reception of evidence that ought to be excluded; and also upon the ground that the trial of this cause was continued beyond the end of Hilary Term, and did not terminate until the 13th Feb. last, instead of having been adjourned until the present Easter Term; and also for misdirection of the learned Lord Chief Justice; and also for that the learned Lord Chief Justice misdirected the jury as to the effect of the evidence; and also for that the learned Chief Justice stated to the jury, with strong commentary against the traversers, the evidence offered for the Crown, and omitted to make any of the observations resulting from that evidence favourable to the traversers; and also for that the whole current and bearing of the learned Chief Justice's charge was such as to express and signify to the jury a strong conviction existing in his own mind of the guilt of the traversers; and also for that the learned Lord Chief Justice did not advert sufficiently to the evidence offered for the traversers, or permit sufficiently the attention of the jury to the effect of the evidence, or to the inference which they were at liberty to deduce therefrom, and also for that in reading to the jury extracts from the speeches and publications given in evidence on the trial, the learned Chief Justice only read to the jury the extracts relied upon by the Crown, and omitted to read the extracts relied upon by the traversers in the same speeches and publications; and also for that the learned Lord Chief Justice stated facts to the jury in his charge which were not in evidence; and also for that the learned Chief Justice did not state to the jury with sufficient clearness the application of the law to the particular facts of the case; and also for that the learned Chief Justice expressed his opinion on the facts of the case to the jury in such a way as was calculated to control their judgment, and lead them irresistibly to conclusions of guilt in the traversers; which said motion will be grounded on the affidavits already filed in this cause, and the several documents therein referred to, and the affidavits of the said Daniel O'Connell, and the joint affidavits of Wm. Forde and John M. Cantwell, and Thomas Reilly, this day filed in the proper office, and the affidavits of Pierce Mahony and Peter M'Evoy Garland, to be filed and used in this cause, of which you shall have a copy, the authentic report of the learned Chief Justice's charge, the notes of the learned Chief Justice and the postea, the nature of the case, and the reasons to be offered.—Dated the 16th of April, 1844.

"WM. FORDE, Attorney for the said Traverser.

"To Wm. Kemmis, Esq., Crown Solicitor."

This notice is supported by the affidavit of Mr. O'Connell, and affidavits similar in effect have been filed by the different traversers and solicitors.

John Toole, who was tried for the murder of the priest's housekeeper at Rath-farnham was acquitted on Tuesday after several days trial.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Friday, and reported £403 9s. 3d. as the rent of the week. The chairman was Mr. John Primrose, Justice of peace. Of the sum thus acknowledged £115 came from Dr. M'Hale and his clergy in Tuam. Mr. O'Connell declared himself pleased with the prospect of suffering for his country. Let the people show that they were not cast down. The learned gentlemen then went on to say that Dr. M'Hale had patriotically come forward with a noble donation at the proper time. There was a gentleman near him, Mr. William Smith O'Brien, who likewise knew the secret of coming forward in that manner. If the people of Ireland would remain quiet while he was free—if they would continue peaceable when he was in prison, the moment of his restoration to liberty would precede but a short time the restoration of his country to her rank as a nation. A strong agitation was resolved upon against Lord Eliot's Disfranchisement Bill.

IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.—The Irish Liberal members here have received copies of a circular from Lord John Russell, urging the necessity of attendance in the House of Commons during the discussion on the Irish Franchise Bill.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF IRELAND.—The winter has been employed in fortifying. In summer we are to have encampments. "It is said (quoth the Mail) to be the intention of government to form a large encampment on the Curragh of Kildare in the month of June. It will consist of cavalry, infantry, and artillery."

DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY IN IRELAND.—On Thursday evening seven men deserted from the ship Fox, stationed at Tarbert. Their names are Henry Thomas, John Kitta, William Banks, George Read, John Williams, George Fox, and John Phillips.



## KASGEETHALA, THE GWALIOR USURPER.

Our readers will recollect the surrender of this influential personage in the recent accounts of the capture of Gwalior; and the interest attached to his career has induced us to obtain for our readers the annexed native portrait, with the accompanying details from a correspondent thoroughly conversant with Indian affairs, and the state and prospects of the British interests.

The Dada Kasgeethala is, or rather was, the most powerful of the Mahratta chiefs under the Gwalior rule, and from his having usurped the supreme power, and interposed his authority between the British Government and the Maharane, he has been brought a prisoner within the British territories, and will be detained for life. A singular fate appears to have attached itself to the succession of rulers over the Gwalior state; the three last sovereigns having died without leaving an heir male, and thus the succession to the throne having been by adoption. Madhjee Scindia had no son, and his only daughter, the Bala Bae, had no son; the Queen Dowager, therefore, on the decease of Madhjee, adopted him; he was afterwards known as the great Dowlet Rao Scindiah, who, after subjecting all the North Western Provinces of India to his rule, was obliged in his turn to give way to British arms, and by the treaty of Boorham-pore, he agreed to dismiss all the French officers then in his service, never to retain any others, to acknowledge the British as the *souzerain*, and hold true and good faith with them in all things. In 1830 he died, leaving no male issue, and his widow, the Baizee Bae, adopted a boy, who ascended the throne under the title of the Maharaja Jhunkjee Rao Scindiah, the Baizee Bae acting as Regent. The young Rajah, however, soon quarrelled with his adopted mother, and expelled her from the State, and she has since resided in the Company's provinces. In 1843, Jhunkjee Rao died also without male issue, and it then became necessary for his widow, a girl only thirteen years of age, to name an adopted son, and she selected Jayjee Rao Scindiah, the next of kin to Jhunkjee; and this adoption by the Maharane was approved of by the chiefs, and confirmed by the British Government; the dignity and power of Regent being conferred on the Mama Sahib during the minority of the young Rajah, a boy only eight years of age.



KASGEETHALA, THE USURPER OF GWALIOR.

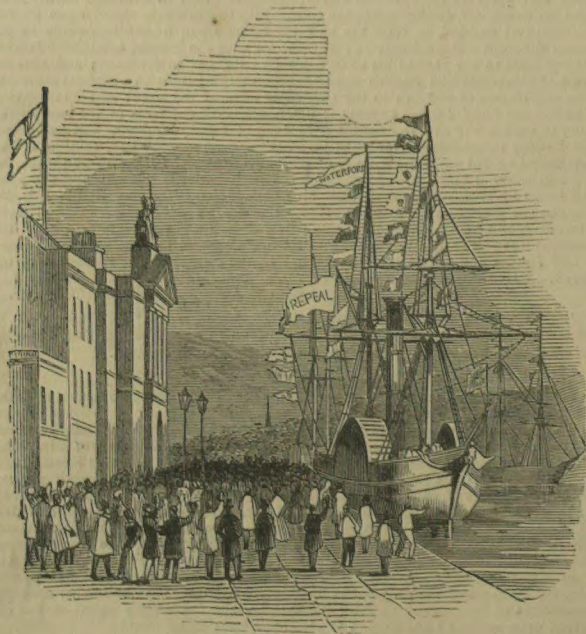
The Dada Kasgeethala, a most expert and artful intriguer, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the young Queen Dowager, and that of many chiefs; and having so done, expelled the Mama Sahib from the Gwalior state, removed all persons from office who were known as favourable to British interests, and restored those who had been previously dismissed on the remonstrances of the British Resident. Acts so offensive as these to the British Government called forth active measures, and the Maharane was required to yield the Dada up; and that for better security and peace, he should be detained within our provinces. This, however, she was not disposed to do in the first instance, and it is doubtful if she had the power, the Dada having gained the confidence of the troops, and particularly of the celebrated Jhinsee, or brigade of artillery, consisting of one hundred pieces of ordnance, all of which were put in thorough order.

At length the Dada having withheld from the knowledge of the Maharane and her council a letter conveying the sentiments of the Governor-General on the then state of affairs at Gwalior, a formal demand of his surrender to the British power was made, and at length complied with, under the impression that the troops would not allow him to go. He was, however, delivered up to the British authorities about a month previous to the battle of Punniar, and conveyed to Agra. He will soon be removed to Calcutta, there to remain a prisoner at large for the rest of his life.

There is no doubt the Dada Kasgeethala was extremely popular amongst the soldiery, and that the British were equally as much disliked. The young Queen also was much inclined to follow the counsel given by him. The Dada's chief political enemy amongst the Maharattas was Bapoo Seetolia, who commanded a brigade of eight regiments.

## THE GREAT PROVINCIAL DINNER AT CORK.

On Monday week this grand banquet to "the Liberator" came off with great éclat. A correspondent at Cork describes it as "certainly one of the most



ARRIVAL OF THE WATERFORD CORPORATION, AT PENROSE QUAY

splendid things of the kind ever got up in this end of the country, and only surpassed by Covent Garden in space."

Mr. O'Connell and the other guests arrived at Cork on Saturday night, and from that hour till Tuesday the city was crowded with people. At nine o'clock on Monday morning, the Corporation of Waterford arrived in a splendid steamer, gaily decorated with flags, and a band of music playing on board: and the civic party were received with enthusiasm by the assembled hundreds on Penrose Quay. Then came coaches from every part of the country; and from ten to



CITY OF CORK.—SCENE ON THE DAY OF THE O'CONNELL DINNER.

twelve o'clock, the streets presented one living stream of coach, car, and carriage; so that when the time of meeting (advertised the evening before) came round the city appeared as full as it was on the day of the great Monster Meeting. Our artist has sketched the western entrance to Cork, showing the Grand Parade; the Court House to the left; and in the left-hand foreground, the Lancasterian School, wherein the banquet took place.

The *Cork Examiner* states, that "the gentlemen who intended being present at the dinner assembled at the Mansion House, and having there formed in order of procession, they marched four a breast to the Lancasterian Schools, through a lane formed by a dense mass of human beings, who cheered as the several Corporations, mostly dressed in their robes, filed past. The spectacle was animating in an extraordinary degree, and the people felt cheered at the sight, as they reflected that it was perhaps the first time, certainly for hundreds of years, that men devoted to feelings of nationality, assumed the emblems of civic rank and distinction.

There were about 800 gentlemen present at the dinner, besides 300 ladies, in the galleries of the Banquet-hall. The appearance of the company was extremely gorgeous, from the rich display of ermine and gold, crimson and white, intermixed with the guests in full dress. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., took the chair Mr. O'Connell looked well, and in the best possible spirits; he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, but, our correspondent thinks, neither so well nor so wittily as on some former occasions; he considers the speech of Sir H. W. Barron to have been "the marrow of the meeting;" and Mr. John O'Connell made his father laugh even to tears. The Rev. Mr. Tierney, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Steele spoke with much applause, as did also the mayors of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Clonmel. To the mayor of Cork our thanks are especially due, for his obliging attention to our artist.

A more detailed report appeared in our journal of last week.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MINISTRY.**—We learn from a well-informed source, that a letter, the import of which has been correctly described by the *Evening Mail*, had been forwarded to Earl de Grey suggesting that, in future, those clergymen who supported the national system of education should alone be selected for promotion in the church. The ferment produced by the announcement that such a letter had been received induced Sir Robert Peel to communicate with Lord De Grey, respecting the means by which a confidential official

document had been suffered to transpire in the newspapers. According to the information, Lord De Grey replied that he had shown the official letter to one individual only, but the name of that person, owing to peculiar circumstances of a delicate character, his Excellency distinctly declined to divulge. In the meantime, the repeated asseverations of the *Evening Mail*, as to the accuracy of its statement, caused general discontent and irritation amongst the Irish Church party; but some of the bishops deemed it more prudent to have Sir Robert Peel questioned on the subject in private than in the House of Commons. Accordingly, Mr. F. Shaw, member for Dublin University, obtained a private interview with the Premier, and inquired whether such a letter had been forwarded to the Irish Executive. Sir Robert Peel is said to have replied that a letter to the effect described had been written, not by himself, but by another minister, who expressed the views of the Cabinet—that this letter was intended solely for the guidance of the Irish Executive: but as, unhappily, its contents had been imprudently divulged, and the views of the Government thus thwarted, it had been determined to withdraw that letter altogether, and the Ministry were left to their own discretion as to the future course to be adopted.

**WINDSOR.—AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.**—On Tuesday evening the officers in garrison at Windsor, gave their fourth performance at the theatre in aid of the charitable institutions of the town. The pieces selected for the occasion were as follows:—

## THE RENT DAY.

Grantley, H. W. Bolton, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Old Crumbs, Mr. Younge, in the room of M. Bruce, Esq., (Grenadier Guards); Martin Heywood, Captain Rayner; Toby Heywood, H. P. De Bathe, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Bullfrog, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby; Silver Jack, Captain Ready, R.N.; Hyslop, Viscount Seaham (1st Life Guards); Beantalk, J. Leslie, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Stephen, H. Powell, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Burley, —Hogg, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Sailor, Earl of Munster (1st Life Guards); Farmer, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Rachel Heywood, Miss Jane Mordaunt; Polly Briggs, Mrs. Nisbett; Dame, Miss Williams.

After which, Buckstone's Farce, in One Act, of

## SHOCKING EVENTS.

Griffinhoof (a Horse Doctor), Captain Seymour; Mr. Fuggs (a Professional Gentleman), J. Leslie, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Captain Speff (of the Yeomanry), C. Seymour, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Dorothy, (Griffinhoof's Daughter), Miss Jane Mordaunt; Kitty, Mrs. Nisbett.

And concluded with a Comic Scene, entitled

## TWO IN THE MORNING.

The Stranger, H. P. De Bathe, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Newpenny, Viscount Seaham (1st Life Guards). Captain Bulkeley officiated as managing director, and the music was under the direction of Mr. Waddell (1st Life Guards). The house, as usual, was most fashionably attended, and the whole of the performances went off with great éclat. Mr. Bruce, Esq., being seriously ill, his part was taken at a short notice by Mr. Younge.

## THE WINDSOR STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sympathy of the public has been drawn to three fatal catastrophes, which must be considered as painful drawbacks from the diversion of the above brilliant chase. We annex sketches of two of these accidents, which are certainly calculated to bring the modern practice of steeple-chasing into great disrepute, if they do not lead to its condemnation as "a practice equally cruel and senseless, having no plea whatever for its justification, and leading to the most fearful accidents both to man and horse."

The second and third sketches shows the catastrophe in the second race, on Tuesday, when, at a leap over a brook 17 feet wide and bush fence, several horses fell or stumbled, and two only of the lot were in at the winning-post; but Captain Sutton's mare Jessie, tasked so cruelly beyond her powers, fell just after the jump, throwing her rider, and making a complete summersault. In spite of his severe fall, he nevertheless quickly extricated himself, and, although bleeding, and hurt of course, disdained to complain. The poor mare remained on the ground, panting, sweating, trembling, and evidently unable to rise. After a quarter of an hour had been spent in fruitlessly striving to raise the animal, she was, by the help of many men, lifted up a little, so as to be set on her haunches. A great many spectators were of opinion that her back was broken, and that all attempts at recovery were only aggravations of cruelty. However, it was decided to persevere, and, finally, the noble suffering creature was, by the aid of poles shoved under her belly, lifted bodily up by main strength, and carried off the field by men to the nearest stable, her hind legs



SKETCH FROM THE WINDSOR STEEPLE-CHASE.





dragging uselessly and piteously behind her. Ultimately, she was destroyed.  
The other sketch represents Lord Glamis's black gelding, the Stranger, who fell in trying to clear one of the numerous brooks; others fell at the same time, and being trod upon in the general confusion, he was so much injured as to make it necessary to shoot him.



In another part of our paper, we have given a spirited portrait of "Lottery," the winner of the first race.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second concert of the present season took place on Monday evening last, and went off most admirably. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in C, No. 6 ..... Mozart.  
Duetto, "Quis est Homo?" Misses Williams ("Stabat Mater") ..... Rossini.  
Dramatic Concerto, Violin. Herr Ernst ..... Spohr.  
Quintetto, "O cielo clemente." Miss Williams, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Williams, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Il Crociato") ..... Meyerbeer.  
Concerto in G. Minor, No. 3, Pianoforte. M. Moscheles.... Moscheles.

PART II.

Sinfonia "Pastorale"..... Beethoven.  
Terzetto, "Fia grata al ciel." Miss Marshall, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Fidelio") ..... Ditto.  
Introduction, Capriccio and Finale (on a Theme from "Il Pirata"), Violin, Herr Ernst..... Ernst.  
Quintetto, "Zemira! children! all draw near." Miss Williams, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Williams, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Azor and Zemira") ..... Spohr.  
Overture, "Tamerlane." ..... Winter.  
Mr. T. Cooke, leader. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor.

These concerts, as we remarked on the first of the series, are rapidly improving, or rather resuscitating their *quondam* excellence. The instrumental performances were all that could be desired. Mozart's Sinfonia, No. 6 (better



HERR ERNST.

known as "Jupiter") was magnificently performed, with the exception of the slow movement, the effect of which was somewhat marred by *muting* the violins. There was no necessity for it—a *piano*, or soft treatment, was all that was required, and this could and should have been effected without resorting to the child's comb-and-paper means. The "Pastorale Sinfonia," of Beethoven, went off with all the freshness of a novelty. His works are not "for an age, but for all time." The wind instruments in this poetical composition were exquisite in the extreme. Ernst, the violinist, is much improved since we last heard him in this country, particularly in tone, a quality in which he is now superior to every other performer of his day, and yet still preserves the facility of the thin-stringed harmonies to the perfection of Paganini himself. It is difficult to decide between his merits and those of Sivi, but, perhaps, Ernst possesses more fire and energy, and Sivi more grace. Be it as it may, they are a "par nobile!"

Our illustration, or portrait of Herr Ernst, is taken from a daguerrotype, and may be relied on as a faithful copy of this extraordinary violinist. The appearance of Moscheles in the orchestra once more, as a solo performer, was hailed with great enthusiasm. His concerto in G Minor was performed in the spirit it was composed in, and was a delicious treat to all mental musicians. No writer has ever been imbued with more clear-sightedness of design than Moscheles, and no orator ever delivered his written speeches with more elegance or effect than this Master-Musician, who could or can extemporize as well as play from previous reflection. The vocal part of the concert could not boast of a single solo: the concerted pieces were most excellent; but still dramatic compositions, which require the aid of situation, go off but poorly in a concert-room.



MR. AND MRS. KEELEY, IN "THE PAS DE TAMBOURINE AND CARVING-KNIFE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

This is the scene of the Easter piece at this elegant theatre—the title "Open Sesame!"—the original, we need scarcely add, "The Forty Thieves." It is styled in that veritable chronicle of stage business, the bill, "the pas de tambourine and carving-knife." It is the very *acmé* of burlesque, and nothing can exceed the syren arts of Morgiana (Mrs. Keeley) to entrap the burly Hassarac (Mr. Keeley), or the knowingness with which he snatches the knife from the table just in time for self-defence. Never were two actors better qualified to play in the same scene than Mr. and Mrs. Keeley: their nice perception of the ludicrous and the absurd are the perfection of mimic art, and are seen to great advantage in the above scene. Nevertheless, there are many points in this *tableau* which are not to be described by the pen; and our artist has, we think, with his pencil, succeeded in portraying the individual characters as well as the accessories of the scene. Altogether, it is a sublime impersonation of drollery.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The third concert of the season took place last Wednesday night, under the direction of the Archbishop of York. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor; Mr. Loder, leader; and Mr. Lucas, organist. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Overture (Samson) ..... Handel.  
Solo, Mr. Machin and Chorus, "Confiteantur tibi" ..... Righini.  
Motet and Chorus, "Adoramus te Christe" (1560) ..... Palestrina.  
Air, Mr. Manvers, "In native worth" (Creation) ..... Haydn.  
German Hymn, Pauline Lang and Chorus.  
Aria, Miss Rainforth, "Lascia ch' io pianga" ..... Handel.  
Trio and Chorus, "Disdainful of danger" ..... Handel.  
Recit. and Aria, Madame Caradori Allan, "Potea quel piante" ..... Paisiello.  
Trio, "Fall'n is thy throne" ..... Millico.  
Double Chorus, "The Lord shall reign;" Solo, "Sing ye to the Lord," Madame Caradori Allan ..... Handel.

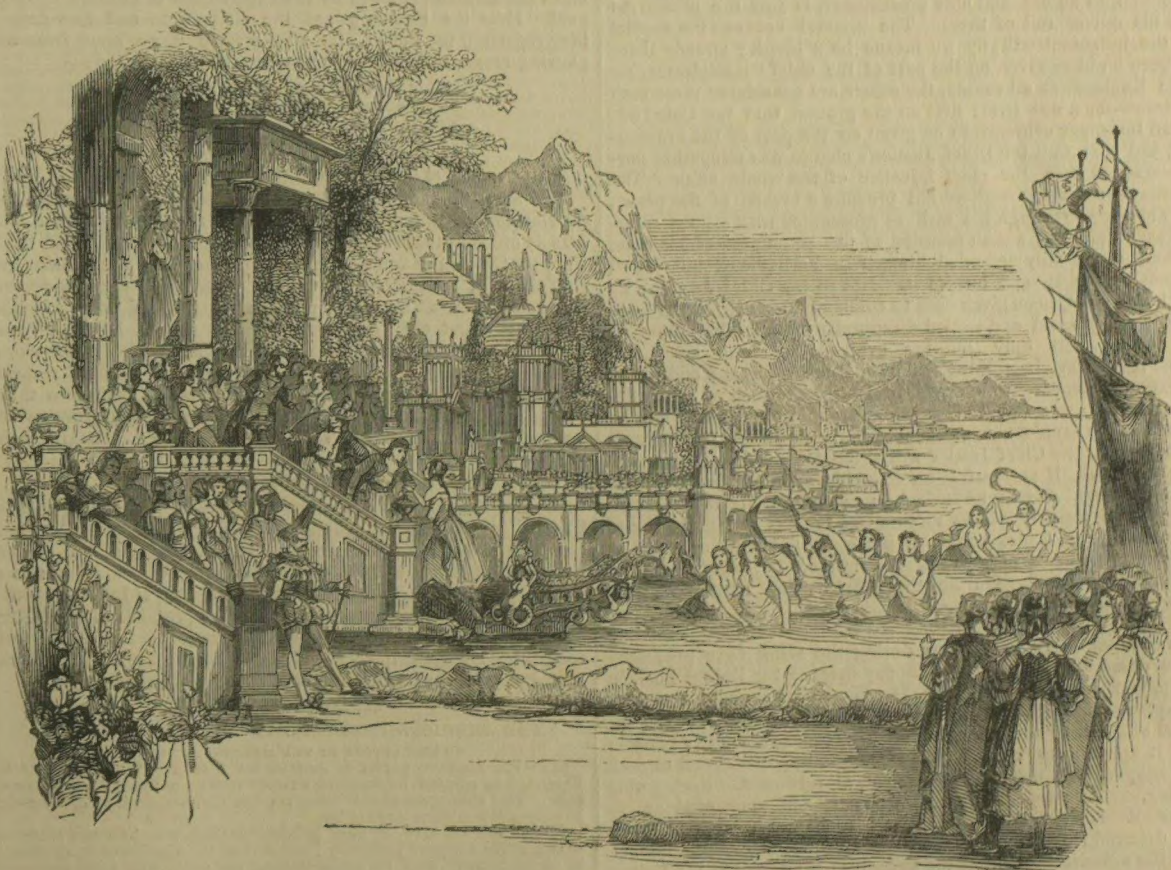
PART II.

Sinfonia in D, Andante and Finale ..... Beethoven.  
Arietta, Miss Rainforth, "Invano alcun desiro" ..... Gluck.  
Glee, "Oh thou that rollest," Messrs. Hawkins, Manvers, Peck, Bradbury, and Machin ..... Stevens.  
Aria, Pauline Lang, "Ah! vendimi quel core" (1686) ..... Rossi.  
Chorus, "Domine ad adjuvandum" ..... Porta.  
Recit. and Aria, "Gran Dio" (Sargino) ..... Paer.  
Hymn, Full Choir, "O Saviour of the world" (1550) ..... Arcadelt.  
Full Chorus, "From the censor" (Solomon) ..... Handel.

Here "of a verity" was a goodly show of the first flowers that Music ever blossomed forth: the selection does credit to the taste of the reverend director. The *amorceaux* prefixed by an asterisk were performed for the first time at these concerts and were certainly beautiful specimens of "music in the olden time." Machin sang the first solo admirably, and Righini's chorus went admirably also. Palestrina's motet is a fine proof of how much more thought was bestowed on composition in his time than at present. "In Native Worth" was very charmingly sung by Mr. Manvers. We cannot say much of the "German Hymn." Miss Rainforth sang Handel's "Aria" most delightfully, and his trio, "Disdainful of Danger," was finely executed, although we think that merely doubling the parts is non-productive of additional effect. Madame Caradori was as usual "charmant" in Paisiello's difficult but graceful air, which, by-the-by, is more instrumental than vocal. Millico's trio is a pretty trifle, but the double chorus of "The Lord shall Reign," is a thing whose sublimity we will not dare to approach.

The second part commenced with two movements from Beethoven's symphony in D, which were finely performed. Miss Rainforth, who is now distinguishing herself as a concert, as well as dramatic vocalist, sang Gluck's charming "Arietta" in a very pure style. Stevens' glee was admirably executed, and Pauline Lang appeared to more advantage in Rossi's air than in her previous performance. The chorus by Porta is a masterly composition—the fugue is wrought "ad unguem." Paer's song was delightfully sung by Caradori, and as delightfully accompanied on the clarinet by Williams. Arcadelt's Hymn is a little obsolete to modern ears, but still it contains some fine choral harmonies. Handel's magnificent chorus from Solomon wound up this delightful concert, and left the imprint of the giant musician upon everybody's memory.

The next (4th) Concert will take place on May the 1st, under the direction of Earl Howe.



SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE FAIR STAR," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The graceful fairy tale of "Cherry and Fairstar" has furnished the staple of the Easter piece at this highly-embellished, nay, we had almost said, illuminated, home of the drama. The scene above represented is the port of Cherry Island, where Lord Stalk (a political caricature,) has convened a meeting for the purpose of "agitating." While he is addressing the meeting, mounted on the shoulders of two of his adherents, the galley, with Cherry, Fairstar, and Crambo, ap-

pears wafted along by syrens, and the people rush to the sight, leaving the unfortunate agitatorsprawling on the ground. King Bigaroc (the monarch of the island,) advances to meet the strangers, and Fairstar, whose curls on being combed shower down money, treats the people to a scramble. The treasury being thus supplied, Stalk's star is suddenly dimmed, and he narrowly escapes a hanging. The scene concludes with general festivities, that is, a grand *divertissement*. This is, altogether, the most picturesque scene in the piece: it is pleasingly grouped, and effectively painted.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 21.—Second Sunday after Easter.  
 MONDAY, 22.—H. Fielding born, 1707.  
 TUESDAY, 23.—St. George.  
 WEDNESDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.  
 THURSDAY, 25.—St. Mark.  
 FRIDAY, 26.—D. Hume born, 1717.  
 SATURDAY, 27.—Gibbon born, 1737.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 27.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 4 35	h. m. a. 4 51	h. m. a. 5 9	h. m. a. 5 25	h. m. a. 5 46	h. m. a. 6 7
h. m. a. 6 31	h. m. a. 6 56	h. m. a. 7 26	h. m. a. 7 58	h. m. a. 8 40	h. m. a. 9 19

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Bristol's" communication has been referred to our sporting correspondent.  
 "H. H. H., Plymouth.—We shall be glad to receive the sketch and description.  
 "Crayon," Hull.—The manuscript will not suit.  
 "I. E. R., Wynyard-street.—See the announcement of our large Panorama of the River Thames, in the Supplement to the present number.  
 "Dunmow.—The Robin's Nest is not worth engraving.  
 "E. Z.—At present we have not room.  
 "Belfast.—The paper may be had by order of any newsman.  
 "J. P. R., Ennisborthy.—We do not know.  
 "Tom Pinch" is correct in his conjecture.  
 "I. C.—Either preposition may be used.  
 "T. W. S.—The translation is "Their memory will live for ever."  
 "I. O., Tewkesbury.—The volume shall be duly noticed.  
 "Cadwalader," Carnarvon.—The circumstance shall not be lost sight of.  
 "W. C. S.—We have not room for the tale.  
 "F., Worcester.—The subject shall appear.  
 "J. W. P., Dartford.—The sketch sent will not suit, but others from the same hand may be more acceptable.  
 "H. F. T. D., Gilbert-street.—The sea song will not suit.  
 "A Subscriber," Newcastle.—The question has been referred to our sporting correspondent.  
 "An Old Subscriber," Dent.—Any savings bank, or investment in the Funds.  
 "R. M., Drogheda.—Declined.  
 "Canada," Liverpool.—Every purchaser of this day's paper is entitled to a supplement, gratis.  
 "W. F. M., Gorleston.—We have not room.  
 "Isidora,"—The author of "The Patrician's Daughter" is Mr. W. Marston.  
 "R. H., Walsall.—The trains on the London and Birmingham Railway are taken into London by means of a stationary engine and a steep inclined plane, worked by an endless rope.  
 "Lord W. D.—It is not customary to state the names of editors of public journals.  
 "B. W. C., Hammersmith. is thanked; but the press of subjects will not allow us to engrave the sketch sent.  
 "A. R., Newcastle, is thanked.  
 "INELIGIBLE.—To a Lady, by S. I. G.; If the Rose had but Feeling, by F. E.; Long Hours, by A. G.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
à les abonnés à Paris.

L'administration du journal à Londres n'ayant pas reçu depuis plusieurs semaines le montant des souscriptions payées à Paris chez Mr. Mitchell, 72, Palais Royal, a l'honneur de prévenir les personnes qui auraient souscrit chez lui, qu'elles ne doivent attribuer le retard qu'elles auraient pu éprouver qu'à cette circonstance, et qu'à dater de cette semaine le service de ces Nos. sera définitivement arrêté.  
 En conséquence, l'administration prie MM. les souscripteurs de vouloir bien à l'avenir s'adresser soit par lettre directement à l'office de Londres, 198, Strand, London; soit à Paris chez MM. Aubert et Co., place de la Bourse, ou à leurs libraires respectifs.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN PARIS.—Next week we shall not forward any papers to Mr. Mitchell, 72, Palais Royal, having received no remittance for several weeks. Our friends in Paris, and on the Continent generally, are requested to order the paper through their booksellers, or send a remittance direct to No. 198, Strand, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

THE commencement of term has again drawn the attention of the public to the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, where the "convicted conspirators" are to be forthwith called up to receive judgment under that verdict of the jury which Sir Thomas Wilde says the Government bartered its honour to obtain. But the law has many devices for ensuring delay, and O'Connell, as an old and able practitioner, is just the person to have his quiver full of them. The interval between the verdict and the judgment will by no means be a blank; already there has been a notice given on the part of the chief "conspirator,"—for in England, at all events, the others are considered mere men of straw—for a new trial; first on the ground that the Court admitted improper evidence to be given on the part of the prosecution, and next, that the Chief Justice's charge was altogether partial—was, in fact, the chief injustice of the whole affair. The Attorney-General, though he did provoke a breach of the peace, and did not go through his task as prosecutor with all the calmness and temper of a man satisfied of the soundness of his case, yet he has not only defended himself in Parliament, but found defenders both in and out of it. Not so the Chief Justice; he has, by all sides, been given over to condemnation; there has been a feeling of general and settled disapprobation of a direction to a jury that dwelt only on the evidence of one side, and which might have been mistaken by a listener for the address of a dexterous pleader—which was, in fact, the speech of a gentleman "on the other side." But the motion for a new trial will be argued in the same court, and before the same judges; is it at all probable that the Chief Justice will allow the soundness of a plea that would be, if successful, an indelible stain on his own judicial character? It may be looked on as certain that this part of the plea in support of the motion will fail. The misnaming of one of the jurors is also another ground of the application, as well as the much discussed omission of the "slips" in drawing up the original jury panel. On all these points the arguments will occupy some considerable time.

THE discussions in Parliament during the week have possessed some domestic interest: on Monday evening Sir Robert Peel, in compliance with a request from Mr. Wyse, postponed for a fortnight the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill. The interval afforded by the recess has made its provisions better known; and it appears to have awakened more opposition and excited less support than was expected by the Government. Seeing this feeling, it is supposed the Ministry is not very anxious to press it forward. It will, in all probability, be postponed and deferred from time to time till it expires under the influence of "the advanced period of the session;" a fate which Sir Robert Peel, in his reply to Mr. Wyse, said he foresaw would overtake many of the measures of this year, as it has those of years gone by. The Factory Bill—the wedge that has split the Conservative party into unaccountable sections, and brought side by side men who are usually in all things opposed—has not yet been re-introduced; but Lord Ashley and his supporters are too strongly pledged to the country to be able, even if they were disposed, to hang back, nor do we believe for a moment that the disposition exists. Lancashire may be assured that the struggle will soon be renewed.

A discussion of some length was raised on Monday evening by Mr. Hume, on a subject in which the public must be at all times interested—the manner in which the admission to our cathedrals and abbeys is restricted by means of the fees demanded at the doors. The tide of opinion is evidently setting in strong against these exactions, which turn the "solemn temples" into mere sources of profit. The poet made it a subject of regret that

"All charms fly  
 At the mere touch of cold philosophy;"

but far more immediate is the dissipation of every religious feeling at the cries of "give, give," which meet the visitor at every turn in these grand monuments of the piety and zeal of our ancestors. The spirit of this world has intruded into places which should be reserved as sanctuaries, and the dissensions and bitterness it has given rise to prove the truth of the text that we cannot at the same time "serve God and Mammon." Those Deans and Chapters who, like the authorities of Westminster Abbey, have reduced the fees of admission to so low a sum that we hope it has almost reached the vanishing point, will eventually compel others to do the same, were it only to escape the very unfavourable contrast to which they are at present subjected. The discussions that Mr. Hume has on more than one occasion also raised in the house, are productive of considerable good. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the following testimony borne by Sir R. Peel to the good conduct of the people when admitted freely to churches and museums:—

It appeared to him that every facility ought to be given to the admission of the public to every building which was thought interesting, so far as that admission could be made consistent with the preservation of works of art. It appeared to him that nothing but good moral effects could arise from such freedom of admission. He conceived that free admission to public monuments and works of art must have the effect of leading the people away from vulgar and debasing pursuits. He did not mean to affirm that in all cases works of art tended to impress upon the mind the great truths of religion, but on the whole they did nothing excepting that which was good; and it was not possible that anything but good could arise out of them. Now, if that freedom of admission did not produce all the good that was possible, why should not an endeavour be made to do as much good as circumstances permitted? If the proposition were not perfect, still let them have the best which, under the circumstances, could be obtained. He confessed that it would afford him great satisfaction to see the humble classes freely admitted to view all public monuments and works of art, and he thought that in most cases the admission would not be attended with risk. At present, Westminster Abbey was open not only on Sundays, but on other days, during divine service. The effect of this was to encourage those who could not pay for admission to come at the time of divine service. This practice he could not bring himself to think was at all favourable to religious impressions. (Hear, hear.) To induce people to attend divine service, in order that they might see works of art, could certainly not be favourable to religious feeling.

There can be no one who has given the subject a moment's thought but must fully agree in the sentiments of the Premier. Out of doors the opinion is decidedly against those who have so long continued this practice, and we cannot conclude without extracting the following passage, directed against the neglect of the fabrics of our cathedrals, from a leader in the *Times*, which is far more inclined to support the church than to draw down censure upon it. But truth is truth, and here it is spoken; Deans and Chapters have neglected their duties. "We," says the *Times*, "bear no bigotted attachment to Deans and Chapters. They have fallen grievously short of what might be fairly expected of them. With the funds of which they, or at least some of them, are possessed, our cathedrals should have been in a state of continually growing magnificence. The ravages of the Rebellion should have been remedied; the unfinished designs of other ages should have been completed; the efficiency of the cathedral schools and choirs continually increased. They have not, it is true, had at their command the wealth which in former ages was employed to build those stupendous works of art; but they have surely had enough to mend what their forefathers created."

The discussion that followed this, was on a very opposite subject. The surviving officers of the Peninsular War, seeing the liberal hand with which medals and ribbons have been bestowed for services in India, deem themselves slighted and neglected, inasmuch as their toil was as hard, and the risks and their gallantry as great as those who are thus rewarded. Payment in honours is so cheap, and yet so highly prized, that we wonder our Government has not more frequently made a freer use of it. We have made honours depend too much on rank, and not enough on merit. It was not thus that Napoleon kindled the military ardour of his troops, whose prowess enabled him to conquer Europe. His star of the "Legion of Honour" did more for him than England effected by the expenditure of millions in solid gold. How the French prized the distinction, and how deeply they regretted the fall of him who created it, we know from the glowing verses so beautifully translated by Lord Byron:—

Star of the Brave! whose beam has shed  
 Such lustre o'er the quick and dead!  
 Thou radiant and adored deceit,  
 Which millions rushed in arms to greet,  
 Why meteor of immortal birth  
 Why rise in Heaven to set on Earth?

We have no emblem that could awake such enthusiasm; the distribution of honours is regulated by rank, and the line that cuts it off is drawn far above the head of the "rank and file," who, as Colonel Napier strongly expresses it, "fight under the cold shade of Aristocracy." On the other hand, there is an evil in such honours, most felt perhaps in time of peace, in the unnatural thirst they create for military glory. At the present moment the French would go to war with any nation of the world for the mere sake of gaining military honour. In this respect, perhaps, the indifference the English as a nation exhibit to these distinctions, is an advantage. They feel that their conquests are not so likely to be those of arms, as of commerce and skill in the art of peace.

THE Anti-Corn-Law League has resumed its weekly meetings in Covent-Garden Theatre. There was nothing in the immediate proceedings of Wednesday evening particularly striking, but the announcement made by the Chairman, Mr. Cobden, of a sort of Free-Trade Bazaar, to be held in the Theatre, is interesting as a novelty. Specimens of machinery, and the products of machinery, are to be exhibited, in every possible variety; the display will something resemble the "Expositions" of the French manufacturers, except in the particular of the absence of prizes.

## THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—The *Locofoco* papers in America are, I observe, full of abuse of Mr. Everett, their minister, for spending a month with me at Christmas in Somersetshire. That month was neither lunar nor calendar, but consisted of forty-eight hours;—a few minutes more or less.

I never heard a wiser or more judicious defence than he made to me and others, of the American insolvency; not denying the injustice of it, speaking of it, on the contrary, with the deepest feeling, but urging with great argumentative eloquence every topic that could be pleaded in extenuation. He made upon us the same impression he appears to make universally in this country; we thought him (a character which the English always receive with affectionate regard) an amiable American, republican without rudeness, and accomplished without ostentation. "If I had known that gentleman five years ago (said one of my guests), I should have been deep in the American funds; and, as it is, I think at times that I see nineteen or twenty shillings in the pound in his face."

However this may be, I am sure we owe to the Americans a debt of gratitude for sending us such an excellent specimen of their productions. In diplomacy, a far more important object than falsehood, is, to keep two nations in friendship. In this point, no nation has ever been better served than America has been served by Mr. Edward Everett.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SYDNEY SMITH.

April 17.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Queen of the Belgians attended divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel, Clewer-green. The Rev. F. Wilkinson officiated. The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk during the forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, rode out in a pony carriage, attended by Colonel Buckley. On the previous day Count Bjornsterna, the Swedish Minister, and General Stjernerna, arrived on a special mission from King Oscar, at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen also arrived in the evening. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, went on Saturday morning to Bushy Park, to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager. They partook of a *déjeuner* with her Majesty, and afterwards proceeded to Claremont. The Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, returned to the Castle in the evening to dinner. The King of the Belgians remained at Claremont.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince Leiningen, walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in a barouche and four, accompanied by the Prince Leiningen. At three o'clock the Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame d'Hoogvorst, drove from the Castle to St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty was met at the cloister door of the Cathedral by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, who conducted the Queen over the sacred edifice. Her Majesty remained in the Cathedral about a quarter of an hour, and then left on a carriage airing in the Park. Prince Loewenstein arrived at the Castle in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, with the Royal Family and suite, left Windsor Castle at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. The royal party were conveyed to town by a special train, and, on arriving at Paddington, immediately entered into five of the royal carriages and four, which were in readiness at the terminus, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The illustrious party arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past four o'clock. The Master of the Horse and the Vice-Chamberlain received her Majesty and Prince Albert on alighting from their carriage. His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in a carriage and four, from Claremont. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, in a carriage and four, at one o'clock, from Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor. His Royal Highness and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, joined the royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Secretary at War, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. Sir Frederick Pollock, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. John Hope, Esq., Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was, by command of her Majesty, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and also took his place at the board. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Londale to be Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, his lordship took the customary oaths. The Queen gave audiences to Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen. The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager during the afternoon, at Marlborough House. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians paid visits to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge House. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Loewenstein, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Earl Delawar, Earl Jermyn, and Sir Robert Gardiner.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—On Thursday afternoon the second Drawing-room for the season was held at St. James's Palace, where her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their respective suites, as also the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, who conducted their Majesties and Prince Albert to the Queen's closet, when the presentation of the corps diplomatique took place; after which the royal *cortège* passed to the Throne-room, when the presentation commenced of those entitled to the *entrée*. Amongst the earliest arrivals we noticed the French Ambassador and Lady, the Austrian, Russian, and American Ambassadors, and their respective suites; Mrs. Lushington, B. Escomb, Esq., M.P. and Lady, Countess of Cassilis, Lady Houston, Duke of Leeds, Hon. Captain Courtenay Boyle, the Lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Danish and Saxon Ministers and their Ladies, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Cabinet Ministers, Lady Louisa Cavendish, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c., &c. The presentations were as numerous as anticipated.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager arrived at Marlborough-house at half-past three o'clock on Saturday, from Bushy. Her Majesty's suite included the Dowager Lady Clinton, Hon. Caroline Boyle, and Earl Howe. On Sunday morning, her Majesty attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, from the 101st Psalm, v. 3. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Knapp, the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the communion service by the Bishop of London. The Marquis of Huntly, Lords Cawdor, Cathcart, Howe, Tyrconnel, Wilton, Wharnccliffe, Ernest Bruce, and De Mauley, and Ladies Wilton, Wharnccliffe, and Ernest Bruce, were among the nobility present.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Haddington, Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Stanley, have cards of invitation already prepared for full-dress dinners on the 25th inst., in celebration of the Queen's birthday. It is said that either the Duke of Wellington, or the Duke of Devonshire, purposes giving a grand ball in honour of the auspicious occasion. It will be recollected that the Duke of Wellington, the last two years, gave a magnificent *fête* at Apsley-house, to celebrate the event, at which the Marchioness of Douro presided over the honours. Sir Robert Peel has had invitations sent out for a full-dress banquet, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, on the 25th inst. The party is to consist of about thirty leading peers.

His Majesty the King of Hanover is expected to arrive at his apartments in St. James's Palace, the third week in the ensuing month, from Germany, being the King's second visit to this country since his accession.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel returned to town on Monday morning from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle. Sir Robert arrived at Windsor Castle on Sunday evening, from town.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 13th instant, at Armagh, George Dunbar, Esq., late M.P. for Belfast, and heir to the extensive estates of John G. Dunbar, Esq., of Woburn, in the county of Down, was married to Harriet, the second daughter of the late Lord George Beresford, niece of the Lord Primate of Ireland, and cousin of the Marquis of Waterford.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

There are now two incumbencies vacant, which are in the gift of the chapter of Manchester: St. Paul's, by the promotion of the Rev. J. Piccopp; and St. Andrew's, by the promotion of the Rev. W. N. Molesworth. The income of each depends very much on the character and zeal of the incumbent. We understand that they are open to all applicants, and will be given away on public grounds alone.

The monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, which should have been held last Monday, has been unavoidably postponed until Monday next. The sum contributed by the society towards effecting the objects contemplated by the parties to whom grants have been voted during the three months ending March 31, is six thousand nine hundred and forty pounds. The annual court of the society is to be held on Wednesday, May 22, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside.

The Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Edward Dickinson Smith, M.A., Fellow of that Society, to the rectory of Entrim Knights, near Andover, Hants.

OXFORD, Wednesday.—UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—In a congregation holden on Wednesday morning, being the first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors of Divinity: Rev. William Hunter, Fellow of St. John's College; Rev. Frank Burges, Fellow of St. John's College. Masters of Arts: Rev. Lewis Lewis, Fellow of Jesus College; Edmund Salusbury Foulkes, Fellow and Librarian of Jesus College; Rev. Robert Price Williams, Fellow of Jesus College; Rev. David Joshua Evans, Fellow of Jesus College; Rev. William Renaud, Exeter College; Rev. John Rutherford Shortland, Oriol College; Rev. Joseph Pitt, Oriol College; Rev. Charles Peter Chretien, Fellow of Oriol College; Rev. Charles Torrington Barlow, Bialoi College. Bachelor of Arts: Thomas Augustus Parnell, Fellow of St. John's College.

In a convocation holden at two o'clock same day, the proctors for the past year resigned their offices; an elegant Latin speech was delivered by the late senior proctor, the Rev. Andrew Douglas Stackpole, M.A., Fellow of New College, on going out of office. The other retiring proctor was the Rev. W. E. Jelf, student of Christ Church. The new proctors for 1844-45 were then admitted by the Vice-Chancellor: the senior proctor, the Rev. Henry Peter Guille-mard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, was presented by the Rev. W. J. Copeland, vice president of that college; and the junior proctor, the Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Fellow of Oriol College, by the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., provost of that college. These gentlemen having been admitted respectively with the accustomed forms and solemnities to the procuratorial office, nominated as pro-proctors the Rev. Arthur West Hadden, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. John George Hickley, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. Charles Page Eden, M.A., Fellow of Oriol; the Rev. Edward Cockey, M.A., Fellow of Wadham. These gentlemen having taken the oaths of office were severally admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Gilbert Rodbard Blackburne, to the perpetual curacy of Whitchurch, by dispensation, with Long Ashton. Rev. Henry Bond, to the prebend or canonry of Cudworth, in the Cathedral Church of Wells. Rev. Henry F. Barnes, B.A., senior curate of St. Luke, Chelsea, to be assistant-minister of St. James, Hyde, Isle of Wight.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.**—The following Ministerial explanation of the motives that have influenced the appointment of Mr. Thesiger as Solicitor-General, appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Monday:—"Late on Saturday evening Sir Frederick Pollock received an official intimation of his appointment to the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir William Follett, of his appointment to be Attorney-General; and Mr. Thesiger, to be Solicitor-General. The first two of the above announcements have long been anticipated as almost matters of course, but the last has occasioned very anxious consideration to the Government. While fully recognising the eminent qualifications of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly for the important office of Solicitor-General, it was found impossible to overlook the seniority, both at the bar, and as one of her Majesty's counsel, of Mr. Thesiger, who had, moreover, been already twice passed over, in the elevation of Sir William Follett to the post which he has just quitted, and of Mr. Justice Cresswell to a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas. Mr. Thesiger was called to the bar in the year 1818, and Mr. Kelly not till the year 1824, and Mr. Thesiger obtained a silk gown so long before Mr. Kelly, that no fewer than seventeen gentlemen obtained that distinction between Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Kelly. Under these circumstances, the Government were naturally anxious to avoid so signal a slight upon Mr. Thesiger as would have been inflicted upon him by the appointment of Mr. Kelly. This, we believe, is the consideration which determined the choice of the Government. It is not, moreover, difficult to imagine that, knowing that Mr. Kelly had been retained on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow traversers, to conduct the proceedings about to take place in the House of Lords, as their leading counsel, Ministers would feel a great delicacy in depriving them of such invaluable assistance as that of Mr. Kelly. This must inevitably have been the case, had Mr. Kelly been promoted to the Solicitor-Generalship."

**THE NEW CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.**—Sir Frederick Pollock was on Monday sworn in a sergeant at law, and having proceeded to the Common Pleas, and having gone through the usual ceremonies there as sergeant, returned to the Lord Chancellor's room, and was sworn in as Lord Chief Baron, the Queen's Remembrancer having administered the oath of office, and the Clerk of the Crown the oath of allegiance, &c. The Lord Chief Baron did not take his seat in the Court of Exchequer during the day. The Court of Common Pleas was crowded on Sir F. Pollock's entrance; and in the course of his progress through the courts the learned gentleman received the congratulations of his friends.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEJUNER.**—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, agreeably to ancient custom, the Lord Chancellor gave a breakfast to the several judges, at his private residence, George-street, Hanover-square. Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls; Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England; Sir N. C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Baron Parke, Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Erskine, Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, were the judges present. There was a numerous party of the different learned personages connected with the several minor courts, and also Queen's counsel present, among whom may be named Sir Frederick Pollock, who attended for the last time in the official capacity of Attorney-General; Serjeants Andrews, Storks, Atcherley, and Talford; Messrs. Thesiger (the new Solicitor-General); Wakefield, J. Miller, G. Spence, T. Kindersley, T. J. Platt, R. Alexander, T. Starkie, C. T. Swanton, J. Stuart, Bethell, Godson, W. Whately, and Hon. James Stuart Wortley; Mr. Commissioner Barlow; Masters in Chancery—Farrer, Wingfield, Sir Giffin Wilson, Senior, and Lynch; Hon. Sir G. Rose. Messrs. Turner, Armstrong, Wilbraham, Koe, Teed, Walker, Parker, Russell, Anderton, Romilly, &c. Sir William Follett was unavoidably absent.

**NEW COAL-TAX.**—PROPOSED EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking measures to oppose the proposed tax upon coals for the purpose of defraying the expense of the embankment of the Thames. Mr. Masterman, M.P., having been placed in the chair, various resolutions were proposed and carried, the speakers, for whose remarks we cannot find room, all dwelling upon the impolicy and injustice of the tax. A petition, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was agreed to be presented to the House of Commons by the chairman, and the co-operation of the eight Metropolitan members was requested to support the prayer, and a deputation, consisting of the members of Parliament present, were requested to wait upon Sir Robert Peel on the subject. The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

**THE SURREY DISPENSARY.**—The friends and supporters of this excellent institution assembled on Tuesday in large numbers at the Bridge Hotel, Southwark, to celebrate the usual anniversary festival which for many years past has been given, for the purpose of affording the charitably disposed an opportunity of making an additional contribution to the funds of the institution. By the report, it appeared that the excess of expenditure over the income of the preceding year, amounted to £501, but it was hoped that the contributions would not only cover this deficit, but leave a surplus fund at the disposal of the dispensary, in order to meet the increasing demands upon its valuable assistance. During the past year the increase of patients over the preceding year amounted to 1182, and the number of patients who received relief during the past year amounted to 7137.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## DUELLING.

The following order is in the new Admiralty instructions, in reference to this matter:—

"1. Every officer serving on board any ship or vessel of her Majesty's fleet, is hereby positively ordered neither to send nor accept a challenge to fight a duel with any other person of the fleet.

"2. Every officer of the fleet, on becoming privy to any intention of other officers to fight a duel, or having reason to believe that such is likely to occur, owing to circumstances that have come under his observation or knowledge, is hereby ordered to take every measure within his power to prevent such duel, having, recourse, if necessary, to the captain or commanding officer.

"3. Every officer of the fleet is hereby ordered in no manner or degree to evince dissatisfaction with, or to upbraid another officer for refusing or not sending a challenge; and all officers are strictly enjoined neither to reject, nor advise the rejection of, a reasonable proposition for the honourable adjustment of differences that may have unhappily occurred.

"4. Any officer of the fleet who may be called on to act as second or friend to an officer intending to fight a duel, is to consider it to be his imperative duty, and he is hereby ordered, strenuously to exert himself to effect an adjustment between the adverse parties, on terms consistent with the honour of each, and should he fail, owing to the determination of the offended parties not to accept honourable terms of accommodation, he must refer to the second paragraph of this order.

"As obedience to orders is the essential and governing principle of the naval service, those officers may rest assured of the support and approbation of the Admiralty, who, having had the misfortune of giving offence to, or having injured or insulted others, shall frankly explain, apologise, or offer redress for the same; or who, having had the misfortune of receiving offence, injury, or insult from another, shall cordially accept frank explanation, apology, or redress for the same; or who, if such explanation, apology, or redress, are refused to be made or accepted, shall submit the matter to be dealt with by the captain or commanding officer of the ship or fleet; and every officer who shall act as herein before directed, and consequently refuse to accept a challenge, will be deemed to have acted honourably, and to have evinced a requisite obedience, not only to this order, but also to the pleasure of the Queen."

The America, 50, Capt. Hon. J. Gordon, at Devonport, was warped from the jetty, where she had been fitted to sailing moorings, on Saturday. She has only to take in the remainder of her guns and bend sails to be ready for sea.

Mr. Henderson, the assistant master attendant at Devonport dockyard, with a party of riggers and seamen, are to proceed to Pembroke to take charge of the Centurion, 80, when she is launched, and navigate her to Devonport, where she is to be placed in ordinary.

The Diligent transport, on her arrival at Devonport, is to be laden and sent off from that port with the greatest dispatch, as her services are urgently required to take the sailors of the Victoria and Albert royal yacht from Woolwich to Portsmouth.

In Devonport Sound on Sunday.—The Caledonia flag ship, Captain A. Milne; Pantaloon, Petrel.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Commander: Henry Layton to the Pandora. Lieutenants Edward C. Miller to the Pandora; James D. Agassiz to the America; T. H. Downes to the Firefly. Assistant Surgeons: Thomas F. Wolridge (additional) to the Caledonia; G. Willis (acting) to Haslar Hospital; G. H. Ryan, J. A. Addison, and W. H. Bent, to the Illustrious; J. W. Moffatt from the Pickle to the Hermes, vice Laffer to the Imaum; J. Walsh from the Imaum to the Pickle. Midshipmen: W. C. Chapman from the Caledonia to the America; Molyneux to the Excellent; John R. Harwood to the St. Vincent. Coast Guard.—Appointments: Lieutenant C. Robinson to the Lepe station, vice Westbrook, to command the Tartar cutter; Lieutenant J. S. Davison to command a station. Removal: Lieutenant C. B. Warren, from the Cadmus to the Mothercombe station, vice Larnie resigned.

**THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—A quarterly meeting of this society was held on Monday at the Thatched House Club, St. James's-street. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock by Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Radstock; Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Rear Admiral D. Dundas, Capt. Fead, and a number of other supporters of the institution were present on the occasion. The Secretary, Capt. Dickson, stated that the balance of the society's funds was £1142, being £200 less than during the corresponding quarter of last year. There were £450 left for distribution. A resolution was then agreed to, expressing the deep regret of the meeting at the death of Rear Admiral Francis Fane, who had been a liberal patron of the institution, and offering their condolence to his widow. A vote of thanks was passed to Lieutenant Brady, for his zealous services to the Society in the West Indies. Some business of the usual routine character was then gone through, and the meeting separated.

Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox and family are expected to embark for Australia at the end of the summer, his lordship's regiment, the 72nd Highlanders, being under orders to embark for that colony.

**BURMESE PRIZE-MONEY.**—We are happy to announce that the last overland mail has brought with it from Madras the long-expected Rolls of the Burmese prize-money due to the 1st, 41st, 44th, 45th, and 89th Regiments. These are now in the hands of the East India Company, and payments will be made

on their account at Chelsea College in about four weeks from the present time.

**THE ARMY IN IRELAND.**—The army now stationed in Ireland consists of seven regiments of cavalry, seventeen regiments of infantry, seventeen depôts, detachments of the Royal Horse and Infantry Artillery, detachments of Royal Sappers and Miners, and nine companies of Royal Marines, making a total effective strength of 23,000 men of all arms.

**MILITARY AFFRAY AT WINCHESTER.**—A serious affray, which caused great alarm amongst the inhabitants, took place at Winchester on Sunday evening last, about eight o'clock, between the privates of the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards (recently from Windsor) and the 44th Regiment of Foot. A quarrel having occurred at a public house between two men belonging to each regiment, the affair was taken up by their respective comrades, to the number of between 300 and 400 on either side, and, from the severe blows which were exchanged, fatal consequences were expected to ensue. Pickets from each regiment, amounting to 300 men, with fixed bayonets, under the command of captains and subalterns, were immediately ordered out; but it was upwards of two hours before the whole of the men could be captured and secured within their respective barracks. We understand that several who were seriously injured are now confined to the hospital. The 44th Regiment is 900 strong, and the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards about 700. It is expected that one of the regiments will be ordered into another district.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—Two troops of the Royal Scots Greys marched from Ipswich en route for Edinburgh, on Thursday the 11th inst., and were followed by the staff and another troop on the 18th. The 4th Light Dragoons, from Exeter, are expected to arrive about the 3d or 4th of May. Ipswich will be the head-quarters.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**ACCIDENT AT THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS.**—It is the intention of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, to pay the whole of the injured men their full wages, until they are enabled to return to work; as also the funeral expenses of the unfortunate man May.

**CRIME INSTIGATED BY A POLICEMAN.**—At the West Sussex Quarter Sessions, held at Petworth on Saturday, the Duke of Richmond brought forward a charge against a man named Hack, who had for nearly fifteen years filled the office of paid constable for the parish of Washington and the adjoining parishes. A man had on the previous Thursday been sentenced to be imprisoned and whipped as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond, he having been thirteen times before an inmate of the Petworth House of Correction; and the prisoner deposed that the act for which he was taken (snaring game) was instigated by Hack, who gave him the wires and a knife to set them with. An investigation took place into the circumstances, which ended in a full corroboration of the prisoner's statement, and the result was, that the prisoner was discharged, and the constable was dismissed.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.**—On Monday morning, shortly after three o'clock, the neighbourhood of North-street, Limehouse-fields, was alarmed by an extensively raised cry of fire; and, upon inquiry, it appeared that the premises of Mr. Dunmore, pork-butcher, situate in that street, were wholly in flames. Shortly after the alarm had been given the engines from Schoolhouse-lane, Wellclose-square, and Jeffery's-square arrived, and were promptly put in service; but the flames had obtained such an ascendancy, that notwithstanding the prompt efforts of the firemen, the fire was not quelled until Mr. Dunmore's premises had been reduced to a heap of ruins. Mr. Dunmore is fortunately insured in the Sun and Imperial offices. It is not known how the fire originated.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a married female, named Mary Shoulder, of No. 22, Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, threw herself into the ornamental water in the enclosure in St. James's-park, near the residence of the keeper. The latter, on being made acquainted with the circumstance, instantly repaired to the spot, and, with a rake, succeeded in dragging her ashore as she was sinking a second time in deep water. She was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, and was next day enabled to leave the institution. Distress is the cause assigned.

**FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS LOST.**—Mr. George Horlick, of Cranham, in Gloucestershire, lost from his pocket, on Thursday last, as he believes, in Cheltenham fair, the large sum of five hundred pounds, £300 of which was the Gloucestershire Banking Company's £10 notes, £100 in Bank of England paper, and £100 in sovereigns. He had drawn the amount out of the Gloucestershire bank the same morning, and imprudently carried it about his person.

**EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.**—Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning a most destructive fire broke out upon the premises, No. 5, Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell. It appears that the building, which is three stories in height, is let out in tenements to three different persons, and that there were no less than fourteen individuals upon the premises at the moment of the outbreak. The poor creatures were one by one rescued from the fire, which, in the course of a few minutes, had increased with frightful rapidity, leaving the inmates no opportunity of saving anything except their lives. The light of the fire illuminated the whole of the city, and hundreds of people hastened to witness its progress. We are glad to state that no lives were lost, nor was any one in the least injured.

**INCENDIARISM.**—Tuesday's Government *Police Gazette* contains the offer of a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the person or persons who, on the evening of the 8th inst., wilfully and maliciously set fire to the premises of Richard Lacey, Esq., situated near the Wheatsheaf, at Baintree, in the county of Essex, by which considerable damage was done before the flames could be extinguished. Her Majesty's most gracious pardon is offered to any accomplice, not being the person who actually fired the premises, who will furnish the necessary information.

## HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ONE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—

**TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE HARRIET WHALE SHIP.**—The details of another attack on an English whaler, and murderous slaughter of the whole crew, by the natives of one of the South Sea Islands, have just been received by the Sussex, a whale ship belonging to Mr. Lyall, M.P. for the city of London, under the command of Captain Hammer, which arrived in the river the day before yesterday, after an absence of four years and three months.

The following details, kindly supplied to the reporter by Captain Hammer, contain all the facts known in reference to the painful tragedy:—

Captain Hammer states that on the 4th of April, last year, having occasion to take in water, he bore down towards the island marked Quallan on the chart, but ultimately turned Strong's Island by British seamen—being in longitude 162 E. by latitude 6 N. On approaching the harbour, he found three American ships and one Canadian vessel lying at anchor. These vessels subsequently proved to be the Pacific, Captain Rounds, from St. John's, New Brunswick, and the Lydia, the Lexington, and the Pearl, three American whalers. As the Sussex neared the island, the captains of these vessels came off in boats to meet her, and Captain Rounds, of the Pacific, immediately communicated to Captain Hammer the fact of the wreck of an English whaler called the Harriet, belonging to the port of London, and commanded by Captain Barker, lying in eight fathoms water within the harbour. Having cast anchor at a convenient distance from shore, Captain Hammer returned with Captain Rounds on board the Pacific, where portions of the Harriet lay. Both her figure head, anchor, &c. all of which had been recovered at that time, were shown to him, by which the identity and fate of the vessel was placed beyond a doubt. Captain Rounds next recovered various articles from the wreck, including the anchors and chains, a large quantity of new iron hoop-iron, which had evidently been burnt to a white heat, the figure head, the full length figure of a woman with a coronet, the lower dead eyes, and a large quantity of rigging, &c. It is well known that when whaling ships touch at these islands, the native women frequently come on board in large numbers, and, generally speaking, they are considered well-conducted savages. On this occasion advantage was taken of their familiarity, and the fact, that a vessel had been attacked and the crew murdered was elicited from several among them, and confirmed by a variety of circumstances.

Captain Rounds subsequently obtained from some native woman the following particulars:—The Harriet had put into the island for wood and water, and the interview between her crew and the natives was apparently carried on in the usual friendly manner. A deep plot, however, seems to have been laid by the natives, while at the same time wholly unsuspected by Captain Barker. One day, shortly after their arrival, the captain and the surgeon went ashore shooting, the boats' crews being engaged in collecting wood, and one in taking in water. Out of a crew of from 27 to 30 persons, only five remained on board the ship, and this fact, doubtless, being observed by the natives, who were anxiously watching an opportunity, they simultaneously attacked the different parties, killing each almost instantaneously. Resistance would appear to have been hopeless, for although the island is not more than 27 miles in circumference, it is very thickly populated, and from three to four hundred natives were frequently seen on the shore at one time by Captain Rounds. The five persons who were on board ship at the time, observed the attack on their comrades, and seeing a number of canoes putting off towards the vessel, they hastily embarked in a boat, and have not since been heard of, the possibility being, that as Strong's Island is situated at a long distance from any other, they all must have perished in the few following days. In the course of Captain Rounds' investigation on the island, he fortunately discovered four or five leaves of the Harriet's log, from which it appeared that the ships had recently been to Port Jackson, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs, and the captain had made an entry to the effect that he had had some trouble with his crew. Finding all their endeavours fail to procure more information, the several ships above alluded to bore up and stood away from the island together, plying company some days subsequently.

The Harriet was the property of Messrs. Boulcott, of Paul's Wharf, London. She left England in June, 1839, and has consequently been absent nearly five years. No tidings had been heard of her during the last 18 months, and her owners had recently effected an additional insurance of £1500, making a total of £7500. Many of her crew left her at Sydney, whose places were supplied by others; it is therefore impossible to give the names of those lost correctly.

It is generally believed that three other vessels have been destroyed in a similar manner at the same island, information to that effect having been obtained by Captain Rounds. These vessels are supposed to have belonged to some of the Sandwich Islands—ships from that locality visiting Strong's Island.

Captain Hammer states it as his opinion, that although there may be no Englishmen resident on the island at present, there must have been at some previous time, as the natives are so well versed in the English language. He adds, that the natives appeared extremely desirous to prevent his becoming acquainted with any of the circumstances of the affair, affecting a degree of indifference with regard to the American captives. On entering the harbour, it was suggested to him that it might be advisable to hoist the American standard at his masthead, instead of the union-jack. This, however, he declined to do.

The Sussex brings home a cargo of 1600 barrels.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Baring, the unsuccessful opponent of Mr. Pattison in the recent city of London contest, is the Government candidate for Huntingdon.

On Friday morning, a special messenger from the Home-office arrived in York by the mail train, bringing with him a respite for a week for George Lowther, who was convicted at the last assizes of the murder of John Moffitt, gamekeeper to the Marquis of Normanby, and who was to have been executed on Saturday.

Father Mathew is to visit America in June next. A free passage has been offered him by Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., proprietors of a London and Liverpool line of packet ships, which he has accepted.

The brig Governor sailed on Friday from Limerick, for Quebec, with two hundred emigrants. Amongst them were some Palatine families, the descendants of German settlers, generally substantial Protestant farmers, who had sold out their holdings and stock.

The following vessels, belonging to the royal navy, are shortly to be brought to the hammer at Somerset-house, viz.:—The *Lyra*, 10 guns, 236 tons; *Delight*, 10 guns, 231 tons; *Jasour*, 16 guns, 387 tons; *Pylades*, 18 guns, 432 tons; *Algerine*, 10 guns, 231 tons; *Weazel*, 10 guns, 237 tons; *Terzagant*, 10 guns, 231 tons; *Swan* (cutter), 144 tons; and *Harriet* (lighter), 83 tons.

Viscount Morpeth has qualified and taken the oaths as a magistrate of the East Riding. The noble lord, in answer to inquiries of gentlemen on the bench, said that his venerable father, the Earl of Carlisle, had quite recovered from his recent illness.

The Mayor of Belfast has received a letter from the Hon. Wm. Ashley, enclosing a donation of £20 from her Majesty the Queen Dowager towards the relief of the widows and families of the boatmen who were lost in Belfast lough on the 16th March last.

Mr. Cobden commenced his speech the other day at the Free-trade banquet at Liverpool by declaring that his head had been examined by the phrenologists, and that he was wholly without the bump of self-esteem.

Conformably with the strict application of the existing Swedish laws, the Svea court of justice has sentenced Mr. Nilson, a master painter, for having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, to banishment from Sweden, and to the loss of all hereditary and civil rights in his own country.

During divine service on Sunday, a house in Aberdeen was entered by false keys, and a large quantity of silver plate, to the value of £80, was carried off. A house in Dundee was broken into on Sunday, and a quantity of silver plate, of the value of £50 was stolen.

We learn from Munich that the King of Bavaria has published a decree, in virtue of which Protestant soldiers are no longer to be forced to be present at the service of the Roman Catholic Church, or Catholic soldiers to attend on the occasion of religious ceremonies in Protestant churches.

The funds of the Royal Free Hospital for the Destitute Sick have just been replenished by a sum of £200, which has been transmitted to that excellent charity through the hands of Messrs. Nesbit, from J. J. Coney, Esq., of Brazwick-grove, Maidenhead, as executor of the late Mrs. Bouchier.

The Town Council of Inverness, at their meeting on Tuesday, by a majority of one, resolved not to send a representative to the ensuing General Assembly.

Active preparations are making in the General Post-office for the universal distribution of the stamped letter paper. It has been rumoured that the order for its issue, given some time ago, was withdrawn. We are enabled upon authority to contradict such rumour, no such intention ever having been entertained by the Government.

We are informed on authority derived immediately by a magistrate of the county from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the Menai Bridge will be made the means of transit over the Straits, in the projected line of railway from Chester to Holyhead.

Mr. Charles Dickens and various other literary gentlemen will be at the approaching festival of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. As several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction are pledged to support the Royal Chairman on this occasion, it is expected that the entertainment will be one of peculiar interest.

Accounts from Germany advise the failure of the corn firm of Lubstorf and Bauss at Wurzburg, with heavy liabilities, the result of last year's speculations.

From Frankfurt we learn that the Easter fair had been brisker than for many previous years for all manufactures, but especially cotton, which were dearer.

A fire broke out at the Eagle Hotel, Cambridge, last week, which destroyed furniture, plate, wearing apparel, &c., to the amount of £700. The house itself was not materially injured.

Mr. Stiglmayer, the celebrated carter of statuary in bronze, died at Munich on the 18th ult., and only in his fifty-second year. He executed most of the great groups and statues which have been erected in Germany for a considerable period.

The *Gazette de France* announces that letters of the 2nd and 3rd instant have been received from Goritz, stating that the Duke d'Angoulême had experienced a new crisis, but less severe than the last, and that, at the departure of the post, he was more calm.

Vigorous measures, suggested by Captain Denman, are to be adopted, on which her Majesty's Ministers confidently rely for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Mr. Eckermann, merchant at Stockholm, has failed for 297,000 dollars, in consequence of the crisis in the iron trade. It is said, however, that the assets amount to 250,000 dollars.

It is rumoured in official circles that on the arrival of our late Plenipotentiary in China, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., who is expected to return to this country early in the ensuing month, having been succeeded by Mr. Davis, he will be elevated to the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom.

Measures are to be taken for the immediate establishment of an agricultural college in Wiltshire, for which purpose a public meeting of the friends and supporters of the proposed plan has been called for Monday next, the 22nd inst. Earl Bathurst has consented to preside on the occasion.

Under a Colonial ordinance, published on the second of February, all port, anchorage, and light-house dues, as also every other description of port charges hitherto levied at the Cape of Good Hope, have been abolished.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains a letter from Alexandria, March 19, which says:—Mehemet Ali's fool has stolen his master's diamonds, and absconded. The Viceroy is about to leave Cairo for Lower Egypt, and will afterwards visit this city. The health of Ibrahim Pacha is completely re-established.

On Tuesday at Covent-garden Market, there were displayed for the first time this season, peaches at 60s. per dozen, and cherries at 40s. per lb. Hot-house grapes, strawberries, pine-apples, peas, French Beans, and new potatoes, were also very plentiful.

We hear, that on its being represented to the Queen by the Earl of Lincoln how much the public in general, and more especially that part of it residing in the neighbourhood, had long desired the privilege of driving through Richmond-park, her Majesty most kindly and considerably gave orders that it should henceforth be open to the public.

The *Moniteur Parisien* states that, according to the last arrivals from Hayti, the Government of the island has come to the resolution that no foreigners shall hereafter have the right to purchase or hold lands within the territory, unless they are subjects of Governments who have emancipated their slaves.

Thursday next is the anniversary of two royal birthdays—namely, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, youngest daughter of her Majesty, who completes her first year; and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who completes her 68th.

A cast-iron pulpit has been erected in the Jewish Synagogue, Seel-street, Liverpool. This is said to be the first regular pulpit erected in a Jewish place of worship in this kingdom.

We are glad to hear that the long-pending and expensive suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, between the churchwardens of Bilston and the Birmingham Canal Company, has terminated by the company paying the rates, together with all the costs, which, we believe, are very considerable.

A brigadier of the Horse Municipal Guards on Saturday blew out his brains with a pistol at the barracks at the Celestins. He was much respected in the corps, and was high on the lists for promotion. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause of this act of madness.

A commission of lunacy to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. Charles Dashwood Ruxton was opened on Wednesday before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square. His answers proved that he was hopelessly imbecile in mind, and the jury at once returned a verdict that he was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 1st January, 1826.

Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to present a couple of bucks from Windsor-park to the stewards of "The Royal Tradesmen's Association," for the dinner to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 25th proximo, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

In the week from the 2nd to the 9th inst., the number of persons who passed between England and France was as follows:—By Boulogne, 1133; by Calais, 369. At the corresponding period last year the numbers were:—By Boulogne, 754; by Calais, 346. It thus appears that the opening of the railroad has conferred great advantages on Folkestone and Boulogne.

Sir R. Peel has subscribed (unasked) the sum of £10 10s. to the testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill of penny-postage celebrity.

At a special general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, £5 were voted to three Coast-guard men and pilot, for saving the survivors of the crew of the sloop Ruby, of Aberdeen, wrecked near Mek, during a gale, on the 24th February.

The Vicar-General of Dromore, the Rev. Charles Hamilton, died at the rectory house, Sligo, last week, in his 71st year.

On Friday last the coast guard boat of the Cranfield station, in the county of Down, containing four men, left Greencore Point (near Carrington) for home, when, about half-a-mile from Greencore, and near Greenisland, a squall upset her. The occurrence was observed by Lieutenant Turner, the active officer of the coast guard at Greencore, who instantly manned his boat and pushed off to the relief of the party. He fortunately succeeded in saving the lives of three of the men; but the fourth, named Logan, unfortunately perished.





LAUNCH OF "THE ARIEL" STEAMER, AT ROTHERHITHE.

## LAUNCH OF THE ARIEL STEAMER AT ROTHERHITHE.

On Tuesday last, Rotherhithe was a scene of unusual gaiety, owing to the launch of a new steamer, the *Ariel*, built by Mr. Thompson, for the Woolwich Steam Packet Company.

The main dimensions of this fine vessel are—length, 120 feet; breadth, 14 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 120; she is built with a round stern, and of diagonal planking, three thicknesses, all mahogany; she has two engines of 20 horse power each, and has been built expressly for a passage vessel between Woolwich and Hungerford; and will carry, with her coals, boilers, &c., 600 persons, at a draught of water 3 feet 6 inches.

## THE NEW RECORD-ROOM, HERALDS' COLLEGE.

This handsome apartment has just been completed, upon the site of the old Record-Room, in Heralds' College, upon St. Benet's-hill. It was built by Mr. Cubitt, of Gray's Inn-road, from the designs of Messrs. Abraham and Son. It contains all the heraldic records, patents of arms and names, heralds' visitations, and the various documents relating to arms and the college; arranged in shelved recesses inclosed by doors. The room is ornamented with various portraits of officers of arms; amongst them are Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King-at-Arms; John Austis, Garter; Peter Le Neve, Norroy; John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, &c.

The Heralds have been incorporated upwards of three centuries and a half. They were first located in Cold Harbour, Upper Thames-street. Thence they removed to Charing-cross, where now stands Northumberland House; in 1555, to Derby, or Stanley House, on St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons. Derby House was destroyed in the great fire, 1666. The present college was erected on the old

site, after the design of Sir Christopher Wren: the edifice is of brick, and has a gloomy appearance, somewhat in keeping with the faded glories of the foundation. Nevertheless, applications to examine records are treated with uniform courtesy; and, seeing that a new impulse has been given to art by the works of modern antiquaries, we hope, with the writer of the history of the college in Knight's "London," that it will "from its yet unexplored treasures of antiquity shed a flood of light upon the history, manners, customs, and habits of the people of England."

**IMPERIAL FEET WASHING.**—An example of this pious ceremony, in which humble duties are performed by the great and powerful towards their most lowly fellow-creatures recently occurred in the Austrian capital. It was alike remarkable for the illustrious rank of the feet washers and the extreme longevity of some of the persons on whom the ablution was performed. A letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Vienna, April 5, states, that on the preceding day (Maundy Thursday, or, as the Germans call it, *Grun Donnerstag*), their Majesties the Emperor and Empress washed the feet of 12 aged men and 12 aged women, who after the ceremony were regaled with a dinner, and each received a present of new clothing. Of the men the oldest was 110 years of age, and the youngest 83; of the women, the oldest was 106, and the youngest 84. The ceremony was, as usual, attended by a vast concourse of spectators.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The slave Josephine, Lieut. Jamieson in charge, one of the three slavers captured by her Majesty's steamer *Thunderbolt*, arrived at Table Bay on January 29, having on board 457 negroes—viz., 240 males and 287 females. The other two slavers had not reached port, but were daily expected.

We are glad to learn that tonnage is in brisk demand at Liverpool. The desirable change is attributed to the success of the guano trade. The import of this new article of commerce has given a large amount of employment to shipping, which promises to continue and to increase. Whole cargoes of the article are readily sold on arrival, and it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity to supply the market. Shipping is said to have advanced within the last month 10 per cent.

Boston, April 1.—The D. R. Martin, sailed from Rochelle for this port, Nov. 14, and has not since been heard of.

## THE REV. DR. CROLY.

This gentleman is a native of Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He is a correct and eloquent poet and prose-writer: his poetical works are "Paris in 1815," "The Angel of the World," "Gems from the Antique," &c. Dr. Croly has also edited, with excellent judgment, a volume of Selections from the British Poets. Among his many prose works are "Salathiel," a romance founded on the old legend of "The Wandering Jew," and displaying the most powerful bursts of eloquence throughout its pages. Several years since, too, Dr. Croly published a comedy, entitled "Pride Shall Have a Fall," which was performed for several nights, with great applause, at Covent Garden Theatre, and was universally admired for its unsparing ridicule of the follies of the day. "A Life of Burke," and the "Personal History of George IV.," are among Dr. Croly's biographical works; and a volume on the "Apocalypse of St. John," attests his erudite research; he is at present engaged in writing the descriptions of Mr. Roberts's splendid "Illustrations of the Holy Land, &c."

Dr. Croly is rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; his style of preaching is characterised by impressive eloquence. By virtue of his office he has presided at some of the numerous vestry-meetings held of late upon the distracted affairs of the parish of St. Stephen; and, upon each occasion, his conduct has commanded the respect of the parishioners; whilst his anxiety for the restoration of their beautiful church bespeaks his just appreciation of high art.

The talent of Dr. Croly as a public speaker was most conspicuous on Tuesday last, at a meeting of the members of the Syrian Medical Aid Association, at Beyrout, held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. Upon this interesting and important occasion, Dr. Croly thus eloquently advocated the wants of suffering humanity:—Nothing can be more evident than the want of medical aid in those vast and interesting countries at the head of the Mediterranean. Every traveller gives his testimony to this want, and every traveller comes away with details of popular wretchedness arising from this source, and appeals to the common sense and common humanity of nations. And this becomes more to be regretted, from the circumstance that the suffering is almost wholly the result of medical destitution. The climate is one of the finest in the world, the soil fertile, the hills bearing the olive and the vine, the plains loaded with corn, the year almost divided between spring and summer; and yet, in the midst of this favoured region, there remains the victim of fearful suffering, broken down with hopeless disease, given over to helpless agony, a blot on the rich and smiling creation around him. Would it be believed that until lately there was not one regular practitioner from the border of Egypt to Lebanon. Now, we who know how essential the offices of the medical man are to the common comfort of life—how destitute, in our own country, even a village seems, which has not medical aid within reach—how tremblingly we look upon the first symptoms of illness in an infant—how eagerly we call for the assistance of the practitioner, and how anxiously we count the hours until he comes—we may conceive the boundless



THE REV. DR. CROLY.

terror produced by the approach of disease in the East, where the first symptom of distemper is necessarily regarded almost as a signal of a death warrant, for help is beyond all reach; the land might be searched from end to end before a physician could be found, and the result is, that the unhappy husband and father must sit still and gaze while his wife or child is dying day by day before his eyes. And even this bitter feeling is made more bitter still by a kind of vague conviction that there are means in existence by which life might be preserved, if they were but within his reach. Follow this conception into reality, see the infection spread, see father and wife and child gradually sinking, until their cabin becomes a pest-house, and, deserted by all their kindred and neighbours through absolute terror, they perish a mass of startling mortality. But the diseases of the East are not merely more destitute of medical help; they are in their general nature of a more fearful, fierce, and torturing kind than those of temperate climates. There infection is the instant seizure of the whole frame, fever is fire, the wound is an ulcer, the small-pox is a pestilence, and typhus takes the shape of plague. It has even been said that the plague never ceases in the regions of Mahometanism: when it pauses in one quarter, it bursts out in another, and in all continually shakes the quiet of life and threatens the existence of the population. It is into this scene of suffering that we propose to send, it is beside this fountain-head of disease that we propose to plant, the science which will dry it up. It is to relieve intolerable pangs, to restore the men to the incalculable blessings of health, to cheer the hearts of all, to inspire new homage to the humanity of England, even to make a noble inroad on the common mortality of man, that we are called on at this hour, in the name of sympathy and humanity, to assist an institution which has no other object than the happiness of society, and, I solemnly believe, the honour of God. Gentlemen, we all take an interest in the renown of our country, and I envy not the man who can follow the career of our great statesmen in their senatorial struggles, without due homage to their accomplished understanding. The heart of England has long paid its tribute to the great champions of its liberty and illustrious leaders of its armies; but in the midst of all our national trophies—in the midst of all that accumulation of the tributes of past ages to the achievements of eminent men—if I could venture to propose raising one memorial more, the memorial of a triumph gained neither in the senate nor the field, and yet, not less expressive, less permanent, nor less illustrious than them all; I should say that that memorial would be a British Hospital in Syria.

In conclusion, Dr. Croly touchingly observed: "There is but one topic more, to which, as a clergyman, I may be expected to allude, and yet to which, from my being a clergyman, I allude as briefly as possible—the sacred recollections of which Palestine and Syria have been the especial scene. I am at all times most unwilling to introduce scriptural subjects into public assemblies; and yet, when we hear of this new attempt to heal the sick, to give feet to the lame, ears to the deaf, a tongue to the dumb, and sight to the blind—when we see the sufferers coming in crowds, 4000 flocking to the agent of your institution, I am irresistibly reminded of the glorious scene, when the Great Healer, alike of the heart and the frame, stood in the streets of Nazareth or Capernaum, and they brought to him sick of divers diseases, the fevered, the paralyzed, the lunatic, the dying, and he healed them all. With what a different sense of existence did they return! What a delighted contrast to the decrepitude and misery with which they came! What joyousness of heart, instead of their long despair! What long-forgotten elasticity of limb in the shepherd, the hunter, and the husbandman! and what gratitude to the heaven-descended benevolence which pitted, received, and healed them all! And this institution, which we are now attempting to form, what is it but an imitation, in all humility and reverence, of that highest of all conceivable examples?"

We are authorised to state that there will be no public dinners at Lambeth Palace this season.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.**—On Tuesday the ordinary monthly meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Rev. Dr. Russell, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in the chair. Letters were read from several colonial bishops, requesting grants towards the erection of churches, and other means of promoting religious instruction, which were accordingly made, as were others to numerous parishes in England. Several new members were admitted.

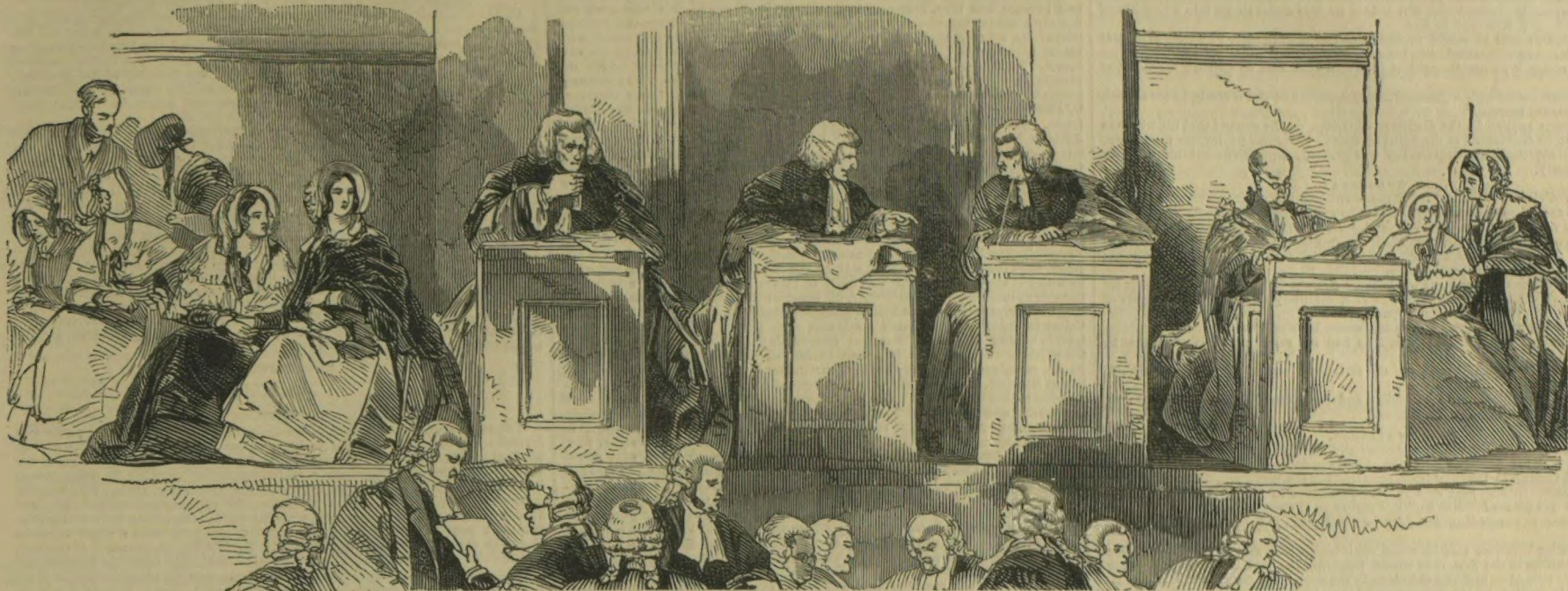
**DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CANADA WEST.**—We regret to learn that the church of St. Paul, Western Canada, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 21st of February (Ash Wednesday). This edifice, which was raised entirely by the contributions of the congregation, principally the former residents of England and Ireland, cost £1600. By the present deplorable occurrence they are deprived of a place of public worship. In the hour of their distress they make an appeal to their fellow-churchmen at home, in order that they may be enabled to re-build their sacred edifice.



THE NEW RECORD-ROOM, HERALDS' COLLEGE.



THE WILLS FORGERY TRIALS.



JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

BARON GURNEY.

JUSTICE MAULE.

THE BENCH, DURING THE TRIAL.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday morning, when the judges entered, the court was exceedingly crowded, the most intense anxiety being manifested to hear the charge of Baron Gurney. Exactly at ten o'clock the learned judges took their seats upon the bench, on which sat Alderman Sir C. Marshall, together with Sheriffs Musgrove

and Moon, and several most respectably-dressed ladies. Immediately upon the prisoners being placed at the bar, Mrs. Dorey fell back in a fainting fit.

Before the judge commenced summing up, Mr. Graves said that after he had left the court on Saturday, a point had occurred to him, which he wished permission to submit to their lordships. Under the provisions of the statute 22 and 23 Charles II., cap. 10, sec. 4, the ordinaries and judges of the Prerogative

Court, the letters of administration having been once granted, were obliged to allow the bond to be entered into: and as it had been entered into, although in a wrong name, the statute having in all respects been complied with, the bond could not be said to be a forged one.

Mr. Clarkson cited a case in which a person had been convicted of forging such a bond. His friend was quite mistaken as to the effect of the bond; for I



BARBER.



FLETCHER.



MRS. DOREY.

his doctrine were correct, it would show that it was impossible to forge such a bond. Mr. Baron Gurney overruled the objection. There could be no doubt, whatever that the indictment had been properly framed.

Mr. Wilkins then gave some explanation to the reply of the learned Attorney-General. After which,

Baron Gurney proceeded to sum up, and at the end of three hours, concluded a most minute and lucid recapitulation of the evidence.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and while they were absent the Court withdrew for refreshment; previous to which Mr. Wilkins said, that as it would be impossible to get through the next case that day, he hoped the Court would defer it till next morning; and the more especially as, after the laborious attention he had been compelled to pay to the case which had just been concluded, he and his friend Mr. Barry were not quite prepared. The learned judges assented to the application.

The jury were only absent about fifteen minutes. When they returned the most intense anxiety was manifested, the prisoners being immediately replaced in the dock, all of whom looked most anxiously at the jury.

THE VERDICT.

Clerk of the Arraigns.—How say you, is William Henry Barber Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Not Guilty."

How say you, is Joshua Fletcher Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Guilty."

How say you, is Georgiana Dorey Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Guilty."

At the termination of the judge's summing up, a calmness appeared in the countenance of Barber; but Fletcher and Mrs. Dorey seemed to be very gloomy.

Barber paid the greatest attention to the summing up of Baron Gurney, and remained standing during a part of the morning; but Fletcher and Mrs. Dorey were both accommodated with chairs, and fixed their eyes upon the judge as he proceeded.

The jury, in the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning, had been treated with every indulgence consistent with their situation. After having attended Divine Service in the chapel of Newgate on Sunday morning, they proceeded, in an omnibus, expressly

engaged for the occasion, to Blackwall, in the custody of the Under Sheriffs and the crier of the court. Having been treated to a ride through the green lanes, they dined at Lovegrove's Brunswick Hotel, and returned to the London Coffee-house, where they remained till the morning.

SECOND CASE.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Maule

took their seats on the bench at the Central Criminal Court. William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, were placed at the bar.

Mr. Erie, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, Sir John Bayley, and Mr. Bodkin, appeared as counsel for the prosecution. For the prisoner Barber, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Parry. For Fletcher, Mr. Graves and Mr. Ballantine. For the Sanderses, Mr. Stone and Mr. Phinn. Mr. Straight, the clerk of the arraigns, read the

abstract of the indictment on which the prisoners were arraigned. It set forth that in the year 1842 there was a sum of £3500 Consols lying in the name of Anne Slack, the dividends on which, not having been claimed for upwards of ten years, the entire had been conveyed to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. It then proceeded to charge a person unknown with forging a testamentary document purporting to be the last will and testament of Ann Slack, deceased, bequeathing the above sum of £3500 Consols to one Emma Slack, with intent to defraud Ann Slack; and the prisoners Lydia Sanders, Barber, Fletcher, William Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, as accessories before the fact to the said forgery.

In the second count, Lydia Sanders and W. H. Barber were charged with uttering the forged document, well knowing it to be forged, and the other prisoners with being accessories before the fact. The third and fourth counts were similar to the first and second, only charging the intent with being to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The fifth and sixth were also similar, but laying the intent as being to defraud Charles S. Lefevre and others, commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. There were three other counts, charging William Henry Barber as principal in forging the before-named document, and the other prisoners as being accessories before the fact. The three next counts charged Lydia Sanders and Barber with uttering. In these twelve counts the forged documents were set out. There were twelve other counts similar, with the exception that the documents were not set out. The prisoners were all accommodated with chairs.

Mr. Erie stated the case to the jury, and afterwards called a number of witnesses, but we have already given the substance of their evidence whilst being



SANDERS.



MRS. SANDERS.



examined before the Mansion-house authorities. These witnesses consisted, for the most part, of bank clerks, and proctors and clerks belonging to Doctors' Commons. Mr. Erle next proposed to call a Mr. Philpotts.

Mr. Justice Williams asked Mr. Erle if he was about to go into a new line of evidence? Mr. Erle said he was.

Mr. Wilkins said he would probably have to examine Mr. Philpotts at greater length than any witness hitherto brought forward.

Mr. Justice Williams thought it better in that case to adjourn the Court at once.

The Court accordingly adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock, to ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Doane applied for the discharge of Griffin, on the ground that his wife was so ill as to be considered at the point of death. Sir John Bayley, for the Crown, having no objection, the application was granted, and Griffin was immediately set at liberty.

#### WEDNESDAY.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Williams entered the court, which was quite as crowded as during the previous days. The remaining witnesses for the prosecution were very numerous. The sale and transfer of stock having been proved, and the parties having been identified, the forged will was put in and read; as was also the affidavit for obtaining the probate, and several other documents which were used for the prosecution.

Edward Wolfe examined.—I am a clerk to Mr. Flower, the solicitor for Mrs. Dorey. The statement produced is a voluntary statement on the part of Mrs. Dorey, and it is signed by her as such.

[The statement purported to be a confession by Mrs. Dorey.]

Mr. Wilkins complained that Mr. Erle had not mentioned this statement in his opening.

Mr. Erle said he would not press the statement, and it was consequently not read.

This was the case for the prosecution, and the defence being reserved for next day's proceedings, the Court adjourned.

#### THURSDAY.

Mr. Justice Williams entered the court and took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock, and the prisoners, Barber, Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, were again placed at the bar.

Mr. James, on the part of Mrs. Dorey, begged to state that she wished to withdraw her plea of "Not Guilty," and to put in a plea of "Guilty." Perhaps he was not exceeding his duty in asking the jury to recommend her to mercy.

Mr. Justice Williams said he could not interfere with the jury. He was sure that the verdict in the first case would not influence them. The learned judge asked Mr. Erle if he had any objection to the course proposed by Mr. James?

Mr. Erle replied in the negative, and the plea of not guilty on the part of Mrs. Dorey was then withdrawn, and a plea of guilty was entered.

Mr. Graves, on behalf of Fletcher, submitted that the indictment was not properly framed. It charged the prisoners with jointly committing the acts alleged against them, whereas he contended no joint acts had been proved. The charges ought to have been made separately, and proved separately, and, according to the law laid down in the King v. Messingham, his client was entitled to a verdict of Not Guilty. A joint procurement must be proved where there was a joint charge.

Mr. Ballantine followed on the same side.

Mr. Justice Williams said he could not stop the case. The pleading of guilty of one of the prisoners did not in his opinion alter the position of the case. He certainly should not give any opinion upon whether there was a case against the whole or any of the prisoners. It seemed to him that the argument came to this, that unless the whole of the parties were present at the uttering of the forged will there could be no procurement or excitement.

Mr. Stone said he did not think there was any evidence against William Sanders to go to the jury.

Mr. Justice Williams thought there was evidence against Sanders.

Mr. Wilkins then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Barber. From the appearance of the court at that moment, it could seem that the public interest in this important case had not been diminished. Need he say that the difficulties he had to encounter in defending his client were many, mixed up, as the charge alleged against him had been, with other parties; but, at the same time, he must confess he felt in some degree relieved by the circumstance of the great attention which had been paid to the case throughout by every member of the jury—a circumstance which must be deeply gratifying to the unfortunate persons who were arraigned before them. He acknowledged that the case had been conducted so far by his learned friend in a spirit of fairness, and he trusted that the same spirit would actuate him to the close. He courted on behalf of his client, nay, he demanded on his behalf, the fullest scrutiny and inquiry in reference to his conduct and character. He was in hopes that after the verdict in the last case, the further charges against Mr. Barber would not have been prosecuted; and that that unfortunate gentleman would have been restored to the confidence of his friends and his proper position in society. That hope he had founded upon the clear and complete proof that had been given of his innocence; but it had not been realised, and he had now to combat fresh allegations. The six counts charging Mr. Barber with forgery had not been supported by evidence, and those charges must necessarily fall to the ground. He asked not for mercy, he asked not for pity: if the charge had been made out against him, justice required that he should be punished; but if it had not been made out against him, then the law of God, the laws of the country, and their own consciences demanded a verdict of acquittal. But notwithstanding the efforts of all the parties to crush Mr. Barber—and they had succeeded in depriving him not only of his fair fame, but of every species of property, so that when he left that dock, which he had no doubt he would do soon, he had not a bed to lie down upon or a penny to buy food—notwithstanding all the watching on the part of their officers and their other emissaries, they had not been able to prove that Mr. Barber had acted otherwise throughout the whole of these transactions than as an honest and upright attorney. The learned gentleman continued for upwards of two hours to go through the evidence and to comment upon it. His address occupied nearly five hours in delivery, but his arguments were a repetition of those which he used in Stewart's case on Saturday last.

Mr. Greaves having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Fletcher, Mr. Stone was about to address the jury for William Sanders and Lydia Sanders, when

Mr. Justice Williams said that though he did not think there was no evidence to go to the jury with regard to William Sanders, yet it was for them to say, before the learned counsel addressed them, whether there was such evidence against him as was worthy of their serious consideration. There was not the least evidence that he had any knowledge of the uttering of the forged will—supposing it to be forged—which was necessary, in point of law, to make him guilty. They would therefore consider whether they would think it necessary for the learned counsel to address them for William Sanders.

The jury did not think there was any evidence against him, and they accordingly brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Stone then addressed the jury for Lydia Sanders.

The same evidence which was given in the former case as to the character of Mr. Barber was given before the present jury. They all stated that Mr. Barber was a person of respectability and honour.

It being now past five o'clock, the Court adjourned till Friday morning, when Mr. Erle is to reply.

**THE MURDER AT MARYLEBONE.**—Mr. Clarkson applied to the Court to postpone the trial of William Crouch, for the murder of his wife, Frances Crouch, until the next session. The learned counsel said the ground upon which he made the application was, that if time were afforded, he expected to be able to produce material evidence on behalf of the prisoner. The nature of that evidence would refer to the prisoner's state of mind, and he was instructed that he should be able to show that at the time of the commission of the act imputed to him, he was not conscious of what he was doing. Mr. Clarkson added that the prisoner had only been in communication with Mr. Humphreys, his attorney, since Saturday, and he held in his hand an affidavit embodying the above facts, and stating, in addition, that the prisoner had injured his head by a fall from his horse, and that he had been under treatment for concussion of the brain.—Mr. Parry, who was instructed for the prosecution, said that if the Court thought sufficient had been stated to justify them in postponing the trial, he should, of course, not offer any objection.—The Court expressed an opinion that, under the circumstances, the case might be postponed until the next session.

Henry Reynolds, labourer, 44, was indicted for the manslaughter of John West. The particulars of this case have appeared very recently. The prisoner was driving a cart on the Edgeware-road, being at the time somewhat intoxicated, and, in order to avoid some vehicle, he struck his horse with the whip and made him jump suddenly on one side, and in so doing he knocked down the deceased, and the wheel of his cart went over him and killed him. The prisoner was not driving at any speed, and the accident appeared to have arisen chiefly from the incapacity of the prisoner to take proper charge of his vehicle by reason of his condition from drink.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy.—Mr. Justice Maule sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

George Bassett, 21, John Grant, 25, and James Baker, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of James Lindsay, at Lewisham, and stealing £55 in bank notes and other monies, his property. The prisoner Baker pleaded guilty.—Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Payne defended Bassett. The other prisoner had no counsel.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Common Sergeant sentenced them to be severally transported beyond the seas for the term of ten years.

#### NEW COURT.

(Before the Recorder, &c.)

George Pitman, 27, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Charles Todd, and stealing therein various articles, the property of his grandmother, the prosecutrix in the case. It appeared that the prisoner's mother died in his early infancy; that he had grown up a bad boy, and arrived at a wicked man's estate; and that he had often been guilty of even worse offences, having been previously convicted (in 1839) of burglary, and suffered nine months' imprisonment.—The grandmother was the chief witness.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a number of respectable persons entered this court, principal residents at or near Ipswich, anxious to hear the trial of Mr. William Read, of Ipswich, for destroying a vessel.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Maule, Aldermen Sir J. Pirie, Hunter, &c., took their seats on the bench, and a jury, consisting of gentlemen acquainted with

nautical affairs, were empanelled, and the prisoner (aged 39) was placed at the bar, in order to challenge, if he thought proper, but no objection was made.

William Read was then indicted, for that he, on the day named, did incite and procure one Wm. Simpson, to feloniously and maliciously cast away and destroy a certain vessel, called the Colina, on the high sea, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, and also of the Central Criminal Court, with intent to prejudice divers persons as part owners of or underwriters to the said vessel.

There were several other counts, varying the form in one of which the captain (Simpson) was charged as a principal in the felony. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."—The counsel for the prosecution were Messrs. Clarkson, C. Jones, and Bodkin. Mr. Sergeant Shea and Mr. Doane appeared for the defence.

Mr. Frederick Secretary deposed that he is superintendent of the Alliance Marine Insurance Company, and proved that on the 17th July, 1840, an insurance was effected on a vessel called the Colina, for £1250.—G. Pooley examined: I am clerk in the banking-house of Barnett, Hoare, and Co. I was clerk in the bank of Alexander and Co., at Ipswich, in July and August, 1841. On the 3rd of August, in consequence of instructions, I transferred, or credited, the prisoner with the sum of £1248 12s. 6d.—Mr. W. H. Moss produced a copy of the register of the Colina, containing the names of the owners, and among them that of the prisoner was enrolled, and that of Ecos Page.—By Mr. Sergeant Shea: Cannot say that the Read therein named is Mr. Read, the prisoner.—The bill of sale of the Colina was here put in and read, by which it appeared that she was built at Prince Edward's Island in 1821, and the sale effected in May, 1840.—Mr. T. Ross, an auctioneer at Ipswich, stated that in July, 1840, Mr. Read (the prisoner) employed him to put up the brig Colina for sale; had previously received a note, signed "Gardiner," to keep a reserve bidding of £950. No sum approaching that amount was offered by the bidders. If that sum had been bidden she would have been sold.—John Brady, examined by Mr. C. Jones.—The witness deposed: I am a mariner, and live at Barking, and my business is in the cod-fishery. In June, 1841, I commanded a smack called the Sarah on the coast of Holland. Other vessels were in company near the Brown Bank. I was roused out of my berth by the watch, and, on going on deck, I saw the Colina about six miles off. She appeared to have been deserted by her crew. There was no signal of distress; weather fine. I neared her very soon, and got within half-a-mile of her when she went down. I put the crew on board the John Bull steamer, bound for London. The crew did not appear to be fatigued by pumping, but quite "fresh." Captain Simpson made me a present of the long-boat. I believe, from the state of the wind and weather, the vessel might have been saved.—By Mr. Doane: She was on the eastern edge of the Brown Bank. There was a good breeze all night. I have myself lost a vessel belonging to my employers, which ran into a sunken vessel. I circulated a report that the vessel first caught fire, which was extinguished.—By Mr. Justice Maule: That report was untrue. I did it to break the matter to my employers before I got home. I lost my clothes, and my wages, and share of the cargo.—W. Smith, jun., gave similar evidence relative to seeing the Colina go down "how foremost." After giving some minor details, a letter was put into the hands of the witness, which he admitted to be his handwriting. It was put in and read by the Clerk of the Court. The following is a copy of the letter alluded to, and which was considered by all parties an important document:—

"Sir,—I conceive it a duty to the public and the fishery at large, to acquaint you, as being the owner of the brig Colina of Ipswich, which was sunk off the coast of Holland some short time since, that I intend to acquaint the Insurance Company that I can produce sufficient evidence that the brig was sunk purposely. I am well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and I merely inform you of the fact before legal proceedings are commenced, that you may institute proper inquiries respecting it. Advice has been had on the subject, and legal gentlemen say that it is as strong a case as the Dryad, so recently reported in the papers. I shall wish your answer by return of post. If I do not receive an answer by Friday morning, I shall immediately commence. I am, yours respectfully,

W. SMITH, jun.

"Barking, Essex, June 29, 1841.

"Anchor Inn, 9 o'clock, Tuesday Morning.

"To Mr. Read, shipbuilder, Ipswich, Sussex."

Witness (in continuation)—I received an answer, which my father opened and read. It was from a person of the name of Cobbs. It stated that the charge I had made was a grave one, and if I could not fully substantiate it I should be called upon to answer it. I heard nothing more about it. I did not write to the Insurance Company.—By Mr. Sergeant Shea: I wrote to the prisoner, because I thought there had been some foul play. I did not write to the company, because my father desired me not. I do not know what legal gentleman said that "the case was as strong as that of the Dryad." I do not know that any legal gentleman gave such an opinion. I did not expect any money from Mr. Read. I was once in the employ of Mr. Rosslyn, a timber merchant, who charged me with embezzlement and turned me away.—Three other witnesses gave similar evidence as to the sinking of the vessel.—George Gardiner, clerk to Messrs. Read: I was in the counting-house when a Mr. Taylor came in and said he had good news for Mr. Read. He then read from a newspaper, the loss of the Colina. The prisoner replied "I knew she would be lost, for Capt. Simpson promised me he would sink her." He also said it was a very fortunate thing, and when he saw Capt. Simpson he would ask him how it occurred.—Maria Wade, the mother of Simpson's wife, stated a conversation which recently passed between her and the prisoner, but her evidence was immaterial.—Captain William Simpson was then brought into court, from its "lower regions," and conducted to the witness-box, and was examined by Mr. Bodkin. He stated, that in 1840 he entered the employ of the prisoner, first as a mate, and then commander of the Colina. After making a voyage, and returning to Ipswich, I told Mr. Read that the vessel was leaky, and I had left her at Harwich for repair. After that I went out in her again, and, being still leaky, she was put in the prisoner's ship-yard, and again repaired. When I told the prisoner about the vessel, he said, "It's a bad job you did not sink her." To that I replied, "If she had gone down, we should have gone down with her." (The witness gave his evidence in a very mumbling manner, so that he was at length placed on a bench near the Judge.) The prisoner told him afterwards he must make a voyage to Newcastle to take a cargo of coals to Rotterdam. I told him that she was not in a fit condition for it. The prisoner determined on her going. I sailed from the north towards Rotterdam. When they neared the Brown Bank the wind was S.W. by W. On Wednesday morning I saw several fishing-smacks about three miles from me. After I had been some time in my berth I got up and went into the cabin. I cut away a piece of plank and bored two holes in the floor with an augur, and the water ran in. After I had done this I waited half an hour, and then I called the mate and told him the vessel had sprung a leak, and that the water was running under my bedstead. I ordered the men to the pumps, and they pumped half an hour. I told the mate we had better leave her, and we put out the long boat. The crew took their clothes and I took mine. After we got into the boat we lay too, near the stern of the vessel, an hour and a half. A foreign vessel took us up, and then we were put on board a smack, to the owner of which I gave the long-boat. We were conveyed to London by the John Bull steamer. When I got to Ipswich I told Read all about it, and he told me not to give the particulars to Mr. Alexander.—It being now five o'clock the Court adjourned the further inquiry to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

**TUESDAY.—CONVICTION OF ONE OF THE SWELL MOB.**—Thomas Collins, described as a labourer, but attired as a young gentleman, stood indicted for stealing, on the 6th instant, a pocket-book, and two bank-notes of the value of £50 each, from the person of Joseph Thomas Martin, the property of Messrs. Thomas Baring (Brothers) and Co. Messrs. Clarkson and Ballantine defended; and Mr. Doane, who was instructed by the solicitor to the Society for the Protection of Bankers, stated the case for the prosecution. The case excited interest, in consequence of the alleged respectability of the prisoner, and occupied a great deal of time.—Mr. Joseph Thomas Martin deposed that he has been a clerk in the house of Messrs. T. Baring and Co. for eight years. On Saturday week he was out on collection, and passing the National Gallery in the afternoon, between four and five o'clock. His book was in his inside left-hand coat-pocket, at which he felt a sudden twitch, and, on looking round, he saw it fall from the inside of the prisoner's outside coat-pocket; it fell down his thigh. He seized the book and the prisoner instantly. He indignantly denied the robbery, and said he was a respectable person, and kept an account himself at a banker's. The prisoner first proposed that they should get into a cab, and then go into a shop. Witness consented to the last proposal, in order to gain time, and that he might procure a policeman. While in the shop the prisoner wrote his address as "Mr. James Brown, No. 14, Sherborne-street, Regent's Park." The prisoner was taken from the station-house, and thence, before Mr. Hardwick, who committed him to Newgate instantaneously.—The jury pronounced an emphatic verdict of "Guilty." The learned judge, without a word of comment, sentenced the prisoner to transportation beyond the seas for ten years. Several well-dressed "men of the town" cast a "last lingering look" on their young companion, as he retired from the bar.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

**MURDER.**—At two o'clock the learned Judge entered the court, when Mary Furley, a married woman, 36 years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of George Furley, her male child, in the month of March last, by carrying him and casting him into a certain navigable canal. The case for the prosecution was stated by Mr. Prendergast, and the prisoner was undefended; but the presiding judge adopted the good old-fashioned plan of being her counsel. Several witnesses were examined, and the purport of their testimony has already appeared before the public. The prisoner was called on for her defence. She addressed the jury for nearly a quarter of an hour. She said the barber to the workhouse, when half drunk, operated on the head of her elder child, and cut pieces of flesh or skin therefrom as big as farthing pieces. In addition to 6s. she had when she left the workhouse, her friends made some small contributions to enable her to get employment at shirt-making, but she could, with hard labour, only finish three in a day, for which she received seven farthings each. The day before she went to the water she determined on laying out her little stock of money in muslin and riband, to make up some caps, but when she got to the shop to make the purchase, she found that some person had stolen her green silk purse and money. After a short pause and considerable faltering, she added—"My lord, I had no prospect before me but to go to the workhouse, to which I had such an aversion, that I preferred death to myself and child." She concluded by saying—"I did not go into the water, but slipped off the plank at the wharf."—Mr. Justice Maule summed up the evidence, and left it for the jury to say whether they thought, after the declarations made by the prisoner, she had wilfully cast herself and child into the water, or whether she had slipped in by accident, as she had just said? The jury consulted ten minutes, and declared her guilty. The Judge addressed the prisoner with great earnestness, and concluded by passing sentence of death. The prisoner clasped her hands together, and exclaimed—"What shall I do?" She was removed from the bar in an agony of grief.

#### SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Thomas Puckle, Esq., and a full Bench of Justices.)

**DARING ROBBERY IN THE BOROUGH-ROAD.**—James Gearing, a man of a most ferocious aspect, and the leader of a gang of thieves who infest the Borough-road and the Elephant and Castle, was indicted for feloniously stealing from the person of Martha Davis, on the 29th of March last, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, the sum of £2 17s. 6d., the property of her husband. She was surrounded in the street by the prisoner and his companions. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

Thomas Kitt, aged forty-four, a stone-mason, was charged with feloniously stealing, at Newington, a quantity of pavement stones, the property of the Commissioners of a certain trust, called the Great Dover-street Road Trust.—The prisoner apologised to the learned counsel at the bar for conducting his own defence. He appeared with a voluminous brief, and proceeded to take an objection to the indictment, cross-examined the witnesses for upwards of an hour, addressed the chairman as "the enlightened and worthy judge," made an exceedingly long address to the jury, said he had been seven times remanded, and, as the police had received two shillings for every remand, they had made a good job of his case. The prisoner also remarked that jurymen in general were exceedingly stupid, but he perceived that he was fortunate enough to have twelve intelligent men to deal with, who would at once comprehend his case, but told the Court, should the jury convict, he would bring a writ of error.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour, at Guildford.—The prisoner, on being removed, said he would effect an alteration in the law.

#### POLICE.

**WORSHIP-STREET.**—Thomas Richardson, alias Captain Wright, a portly well-dressed man, who stated himself to be a commercial traveller, was brought up for final examination, charged with having stolen two gold wedding-rings, at the shop of Mr. Benjamin Edwards, a watchmaker and jeweller, in High-street, Shoreditch. George Bradley, shopman to the prosecutor, stated, that between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the prisoner entered the shop, and having requested to be shown some wedding rings, witness removed a case containing a large assortment from the window, and took out six rings, which he placed on the counter before the prisoner. He took this opportunity of committing the theft. Sergeant Hull, of the G Division, said, that since the prisoner had been in custody, he had succeeded in ascertaining that his residence was at Walworth, where he was known by the designation of "Captain Wright," and he had lived there upwards of a twelvemonth. He was the object of general suspicion in the neighbourhood, and was believed to derive a subsistence from dishonest sources. The prisoner was fully committed on the charge, but as the police expect to be able to substantiate other cases against him, he will be brought up again on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### HOLIDAYS FOR THE MILLION.

You see this business with a sense as cold  
As is a dead man's nose.—SHAKESPEARE.

The great spring festivals of Cockaigne are Easter and Whitsuntide, the latter in especial, because, peculiar to it is that most marvellous saturnalia, whose parallel is not to be found in the round world—the Derby Day! In a leading article of a morning journal it was lately announced that "we are a rich people," inasmuch as the income tax upon revenues of £150 and upwards, for the past year, averaged the national income at £200,000,000. However, as not one in five contributes to that fund who is liable to the impost, we may safely assume that the "respectable classes" of this country are just now striving to live upon an exchequer, something very like a thousand millions *per annum*. Under these circumstances, it may be imagined here and there an individual happens to have overplus capital, and as at the present moment the interest of £100 Consols will not pay the hire of a job coach and *et cetera* to carry the principal sum into the City, for investment, there are parties who do not exactly know what to do with their money. However, then, indeed, a philanthropist, through the advertising columns of the *Times*, offers to assist unfortunate persons in the dilemma, but still thousands of perplexing cases are left wholly unprovided for. How is it that we are without a company for supplying our mines and collieries with pure sunshine by the cubic foot, or an association for importing highly oxygenated atmospheres from the Andes, for the use of our factories, at so much a gallon, and paying fifty *per cent*? It would seem as if all enterprise were dead, had we not twice a week a bulletin, to remind us that Tattersall's is still in the land, together with returns of the speculation carried on at those levees of Mercu—that is to say, Plutus. Presuming that the courteous reader, having paid his income tax (as becomes a proper patriot), has still, beyond his expenditure, much superfluous cash (in which case we permit him to pay his tailor), we imagine him setting about a trifle of odds for Epsom. That he may do this, without becoming a laughing-stock to those who win, and his own aversion, we would take him to our consuls.

During the last few years a scheme for giving zest to some of our principal popular meetings, has sprung up in the shape of racing lotteries. These contrivances are the particular abominations of "betting men," as courtesy now designates the old fashioned legs. For the amateur speculator they are infinitely the safest playthings. It is true they do not afford him facilities for hedging, and such like turf arcanæ, but at the same time they do not expose him to certain loss; constantly the result of doing business with "professionals." As we are on the eve almost of the great racing event of the metropolis—a race upon which an amount of money is sported that would buy many a German principality—it may be well to illustrate what may come of the next Derby by what might have come of the last St. Leger. As soon as the autumnal meetings of 1843 were over, there appeared from among the winners of their most influential two year old stakes, the favourites for the great spring three year old stakes to be run for at Epsom. These were Rattan and the Ugly Buck. The former has shown this season—as we related in our last—very promisingly, and he is justly fancied at small odds; at similar odds, or rather better indeed, is the Buck. Now we will suppose that the latter is beaten for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, on Tuesday next (if he goes for them), and down he drops in the market to 20 to 1. Well, Epsom races come on, and the Derby field, there is reason to know, contains but one or two good ones. The owner of Rattan cannot "get on" at favourable terms; therefore, he backs the Buck at 20 to 1, arranging with his proprietor to win with him; they buy the two or three suspicious fiddlers for £1000 a piece; run their two—win with the worst—and the public (knowing nothing of all these tactics) furnish thirty or forty thousand pounds as prize money for the successful generalship. This is consistent with the existing laws of the turf, and with its practice. Last year Cotherstone was backed by the public at odds against the field for the Leger. The Leger was run that Prizefighter might win it. Prizefighter would have won it had Nutwith been bought, as he might, for £1500, and the party would have won nearly £70,000. To these perils the amateur better is exposed, and to such he must be obnoxious so long as it is permitted that a race-horse may be sold with his engagements. The system of "play or pay" betting on the turf cannot, probably, without the jeopardy of the popular sport, be tampered with now. But let it be provided for by act of Parliament, that no stakes shall be recovered at law unless they are paid when a horse is named, and that the transfer of proprietorship forfeits all such engagements, and one of the most fertile sources of racing chicanes and trickery will be got rid of. The principle of turf speculation is now before the Legislature: a portion of its system or law have been submitted to public remark. Let it be hoped good may follow in each instance.

##### TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—So little money was sent into the market in support of the field for the Derby, that we are led to conclude the public look upon the race as left to the two favourites; of course the subscribers will send some fifteen or twenty horses to the post to see that all is fair and above board, but beyond that they will have nothing to do with the matter, at least so says the betting, and he must be a bold man who will gainsay it. As we have intimated, nothing but the two cracks went down; Campanaro certainly was backed at a premium on last week's price, and the fiddies to one were taken rather freely about Qui Tam, but nothing else was in any estimation. The Chester Cup betting was languid, and entirely without public interest.

##### TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

6 to 4 offered on The Ugly Buck.

##### CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Pagan (t)	20 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	33 to 1 agst The Prior
10 to 1 — Bramble (t)	20 to 1 — Jamie Forest (t)	33 to 1 — What
15 to 1 — Roscius	20 to 1 — Vakeel	40 to 1 — Quebec (t)
11 to 1 — Cattonite	20 to 1 — Nutwith	40 to 1 — Xanthus (t)

##### DERBY.

3 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck (t)	30 to 1 agst Mount Charles	1000 to 10 agst Ashted Pet
7 to 2 — Rattan (t)	40 to 1 — Apprentice	1000 to 10 — Phalaris (t)
20 to 1 — Campanaro	50 to 1 — Qui Tam (t)	12 to 1 — Forth's lot (t)
25 to 1 — Orlando	60 to 1 — Mainstay (t)	23 to 1 — Ford's lot (t)
25 to 1 — Leander	60 to 1 — Imaum (t)	

##### OAKS.

10 to 1 agst The Bee (t)	12 to 1 agst The Princess (t)
10 to 1 — Barricade (t)	16 to 1 — Fanny Eden (t)

##### THURSDAY.

A glance at the closing averages will show how slightly the positions of the Chester Cup and Derby favourites were affected by the business transacted this afternoon; indeed, beyond the advance of Red Deer, consequent on his Bath running, there was not a movement worth alluding to. The betting generally was beyond comparison dull for so advanced a period—will the ensuing week's racing mend it? We think not, albeit the Goodwood stable is to produce a nag for the 2000 Guineas that will test the Buck's pretensions for the Derby.



9 to 1 agst Bramble (t)	25 to 1 agst Roscius	25 to 1 agst Nutwith
9 to 1 — Pagoda (t)	25 to 1 — Freedom	25 to 1 — Hamilton
10 to 1 — Pharaoh (t)	25 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	40 to 1 — What
12 to 1 — Cantonite (t)	25 to 1 — Vakeel	40 to 1 — Broken Down
15 to 1 — Red Deer (t)		

Even betw two and the field	20 to 1 agst Campanero	35 to 1 agst Mount Charles
12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	20 to 1 — Leader	40 to 1 — Apprentice
5 to 2 — Ugly Buck	30 to 1 — Bay Mornus	40 to 1 — Saddle Bow
3 to 1 — Rattan	33 to 1 — K. of the Gipsies	100 to 1 — Dr. Phillimore

**BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.**  
The Lansdowne Trial Stakes, of 15 sows each, 10 ft. with 100 added, for three-yr-olds colts, Sat 10lb; fillies, Sat 8lb. One mile and a half. (17 subs.)  
Mr. John Dav's nd Reaport .. .. (John Day, jun.) 1  
Mr. Herbert's c by Ellis, out of Odesa .. .. 2  
6 to 4 agst Reaport, 3 to 1 agst Godfrey, and 2 to 1 agst Best Bower. Won easily by a length. A good race for second.

The Weston Stakes, of 15 sows each, 10 ft. with 25 added; for two-yr-olds colts, Sat 7lb; and fillies, Sat 5lb. Straight half mile. (3 subs.)  
Mr. John Dav's The Maid of Orleans .. .. (John Day, jun.) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Ellis .. .. 2  
6 to 3 agst Maid of Orleans, and 6 to 4 agst Miss Ellis. Won by two lengths easy.

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sows each, 15 ft. and 5 only, if declared, with 10 added. Two miles and a distance. (62 subs.)  
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer, 3 yrs, Sat 11lb .. .. (Abdale) 0  
Mr. Griffith's Newcourt, 4 yrs, Sat .. .. (Crouch) 0  
Mr. Graydon's Roscius, aged, Sat 10lb .. .. 3  
Betting—2 to 1 agst Red Deer, 5 to 1 agst Newcourt, 5 to 1 agst Naworth, 4 to 1 agst Ben y Ghlo.

A dead heat between Red Deer and Newcourt, Roscius a good third.  
Deciding heat.  
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer, 3 yrs .. .. (Abdale) 1  
Mr. Griffith's Newcourt, 4 yrs, Sat .. .. 2  
Even betting. Red Deer made all the running, and won easy by a length.  
The County Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sows each.  
Mr. Dan's Jack, 5 yrs .. .. (Sly) 1  
Mr. Gough's Fausta, 6 yrs .. .. 2

**WEDNESDAY.**  
Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sows each, for 3-yr olds, &c.  
Mr. Wreford paid a compromise to Mr. Pryse, with no walk over.  
The Bath Handicap of 20 sows each 10 ft. and 5 only if declared, with 20 added.  
Mr. Gough's Greenfinch, aged, Sat 12lb .. .. (Dodgson) 1  
Mr. Herbert's c by Ellis, out of Odesa, 3 yrs, Sat 5lb .. .. 2  
6 to 5 agst Greenfinch, and 6 to 4 agst Odesa c. Won cleverly by a length.

Match, 50 sows, p. 2 miles.  
Mr. Drathwaite's Gaiety, 3 yrs, Sat (Rogers), beat Mr. Dixon's Minna Troil, 3 yrs, Sat 7lb. 2 to 1 on Gaiety. Won by a neck.  
The City Cup of 100 sows, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sows each, half ft. Two miles and a half. 20 subs.

Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, Sat 11lb .. .. (J. Day, jun.) 1  
Mr. P. Clark's Priscilla Tomboy, 5 yrs, Sat 13lb .. .. 2  
3 to 1 agst Ben-y-Ghlo, and 7 to 1 agst Priscilla Tomboy. Ben-y-Ghlo won by twolengths easy, Glendower a bad third, and El Maherry fourth.  
The Durham Park Stakes (Handicap) of 10 sows each, half ft. with 50 added. Mile and a half. 9 subs.  
Mr. Gough's Fausta, 6 yrs, Sat 2lb .. .. (Dodgson) 1  
Mr. Bacon's Fairplay, aged, Sat 5lb .. .. 2  
The York Handicap of 5 sows each, and 20 added; heats, one mile.  
Mr. Wilk ne's Ima six yrs, Sat 8lb .. .. (Darling, jun.) 1  
Sir C. Cockerell's Aurunzebe, four yrs, Sat 10lb .. .. 2  
Won by a length. Gaiety ran against a post, and her jockey (T. Day) was very much hurt.

**COVENTRY STEEPLE CHASES.—MONDAY.**  
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sows each, with 100 added the second saves his stake. (23 subs, 11 of whom declared.)  
Mr. Quarterman's Discount, 12st 10lb .. .. (Crickmere) 1  
Mr. Bretherton's Marengo, 10st 10lb .. .. (Owner) 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sows each, with 20 added, the second to save his stake, 11st. 7lb each. (8 subs.)  
Captain Scobell's Humbug .. .. (W. Reott) 1  
Mr. Langham's St. Leon .. .. (Mason) 2  
The Hack Stakes were won by Perfection.

#### DRURY-LANE.

The new ballet produced at this house on Monday evening last, entitled "Henrietta, or the Statute Fair," presented some novelties, some of which were startling in the extreme—but certainly the most delightful was the first appearance of Mdlle. Lucille Grahm; who is a danseuse of the first quality. She possesses graces combined with activity, and bids fair to rival the most popular favourites of the day. Of the ballet itself, we cannot say much; it may have proved at the Academie Royale de Musique, at Paris, a pleasant spectacle, but it "won't do" here, and we are quite surprised to see such a misrepresentation of the little river-side "oppidulum" (as Cicero says) like that presented for Greenwich. Mr. Grieve ought to have known better. M. Silvan (or rather Mr. Sullivan from Cork) had an incumbering part, but when he had an opportunity, danced gracefully. The music, by three distinct composers, was rather pretty, but not always well allied to its subject.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTATION OF OIL FROM NEW ZEALAND.**—On Monday afternoon the brig Victoria, Captain Sinclair, arrived in the St. Katharine's Dock from New Zealand, with a cargo of oil, turpentine, &c. She sailed from New Zealand on the 13th December. Same day, the American line ship, Hendrik Hudson, Capt. Moore, arrived from New York, with a cargo of American provisions, consisting of cheese, pork, &c.

**LOSS OF THE BRIG FRANCIS.**—We have received letters from Ilfracombe announcing the loss of the brig Francis, of Whitehaven, from Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, last from the Cove of Cork, and bound to London, which took place on the night of Tuesday, by the vessel running ashore at Marlboe Bay, situate about six miles to the westward of the coastguard station at Ilfracombe. The brig is laden with a cargo of mahogany and dyewood, and is so much embedded among the rocks that in all probability ere long she will go to pieces. At about midnight on Wednesday, at least two hundred wreckers, of a most desperate character, made their appearance on the beach to plunder the wreck; however, their motives being communicated to Lieut. John Coleman, the chief officer at the Ilfracombe coastguard station, he met them with his small party of men and drove them back, but not before they had a severe conflict, in which the wreckers got the worst of it. The vessel is reported to be fully insured. All hands were saved.

**SHIPWRECK OF THE WILBERFORCE.**—The surmises lately entertained relative to the fate of this splendid vessel are, we regret to say, too well founded, and that she was lost in the early part of February last, on the coast of Africa. The letters received are dated Feb. 6, from which it appears that on the 2nd of that month the Wilberforce was proceeding on a cruise along the Gambia, when, at about ten o'clock at night, the air bright and clear, the officers and crew were alarmed by the vessel striking heavily upon apparently a sunken rock, which subsequently proved correct, it being situate on the east side of the Dog Islands. As a precaution to save the lives of all on board, Lieut. Moore had the paddle-box life boats got aloft in case of necessity, and then every exertion was directed to get the ship off the rocks; her guns were thrown overboard, also her cables, anchors, shot, and stores; but, notwithstanding, she became a fixture, and by the following day it was found that the vessel was completely settled on the island, and the edge of the rock was protruding through her bottom, and she was full of water. Her masts and all the rigging were taken out of her, as well as a portion of her materials, but still she remained as firm as before, consequently will become a total wreck. The Wilberforce was the largest vessel built for the Niger expedition, and was, we understand, upwards of 600 tons burden. When fitted out at Woolwich about three years since, she was the admiration of her Majesty and her royal consort Prince Albert, and also the King of Belgium, the Duchess of Kent, Duke of Cambridge, and, in fact, all the royal family and nobility, who it will be recollected visited the dockyard for the purpose of inspecting the vessel, and the other steamer built for the expedition. Her loss is stated to be a very considerable extent.

**LEITH.**—The returns of the customs revenue at this port, both for the quarter and year just ended, exhibit a large increase, and show the steady rise and great improvement of the trade and shipping of the port. On the quarter ending April 5, £12,275; on the year ending April 5, £91,590.

**HALIFAX, March 4.**—The Sir James Kempt, from this port, was condemned at Kingston (Jamaica) previous to the 31st ult. The Tadmor, from Guyana, was totally lost on Indian Point, near Prospect, yesterday, crew saved. 18.—The Wanderer was lost at Port Maria, Jamaica, 6th ult.—crew saved.

**MAURITIUS, Jan. 6.**—The Hugh Mathie, from Calcutta, whilst at anchor at the Bell buoy, dragged her anchors, during a fresh gale at N.W., with a tremendous high sea and race of the tide, slipped her cables, and in attempting to get into the harbour ran on the reefs, bilged, and will be a total wreck; crew (except one) and passengers saved. The Bordeaux, from Bordeaux, parted her anchors and ran on the reefs, and is expected to be got off after discharging her cargo; crew saved. The Marcan, from Calcutta, dragged her anchors, slipped her cables, ran on shore on the reefs, and will be a total wreck; crew and passengers saved. The Malay, from Mulmein, dragged her anchors, drove on shore after cutting away all her masts, and will be a total wreck; crew saved.

**LARGE IMPORTATIONS FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.**—The arrivals during the present week from India and China, have been unusually numerous. Since Sunday the following ships have arrived in the docks, viz.:—the Ellenborough, Close, from Calcutta; Essex, Captain Brewer, from Bengal; Heratashah and Malabar, from Bombay; William Jardine, from China; Cynthia, Captain Tyhurst, from Batavia; Lady Emma, from the Mauritius; Euxine, Capt. M'Millan, from Bombay; H. Walker, Captain Shanks, from Manilla; Goshawk, Captain Ritchie, from the Mauritius; Sussex, Captain Hammer, from the South Seas, and Tropic, Captain Robertson, from Hobart Town, all with valuable cargoes. Several other ships from the Mauritius, &c., for London, passed through the Downs on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

The ship Northumberland, Captain Drew, which left Calcutta on the 12th of December and the Sandheads on the 14th, arrived in Brighton roads on Monday, and landed the following passengers:—Major Chapman, 38th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. Forrie, 15th Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Ayer, Mrs. Adams and family, and Mrs. Captain Taylor and family. Amongst the passengers on board were, Captain Seaton, Lieut. Nelson 2nd Madras Native Infantry; Mr. Bell, Mr. Brewer, Mrs. Ballant and son, and Mrs. Gasp. The Northumberland, after putting the passengers on board a pilot boat, set sail for the Downs. The ship Pauline Houghton, Captain Rotsey, laden with sugar, also arrived from the Mauritius, and landed letters, which were dispatched immediately, per railway, to London.

## WOOD-ENGRAVING: ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE.

BY  
WILLIAM ANDREW CHATTO.

ORIGIN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING. OLD WOOD-CUTS AND BLOCK-BOOKS IMPRESSED BY MEANS OF FRICTION.

WOOD-ENGRAVING, as an art, has long been brought into general use throughout Europe as a mode of illustrating books, for which it has been adopted in consequence of the degree to which it unites beauty of effect with facility of production, when compared with engraving on copper or steel; it has also, although very recently, been made a yet more ready ally of the press, for the purpose of "illustrating" the "News" of the day, giving the "very age and body of the time, its form and pressure;" an end which could only have been accomplished by an art capable of being used in conjunction with type and the steam engine, and yet possessing in itself beauty enough to be ornamental and attractive. Wood-engraving, in the perfection to which it has been brought by modern artists, has presented all these advantages, and that they have been used in a liberal and discriminating spirit, we trust that the pages of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" have borne sufficient testimony. Our endeavours having been crowned with the most signal success, we have imagined that it would be but a just tribute to the art that preceded and introduced printing, and which is now so powerful an assistant to its efforts, if we were to give to the public a sketch of the origin, progress, and modern practice of wood cutting, illustrated with cuts, showing the state of the art at different periods, its origin, its decline, its revival, and its present condition. This sketch we have thrown into the form of a SUPPLEMENT, which we hope will not be deemed by our readers a gift unsuitable to the general plan of our journal, or unworthy to accompany it.

Wood-engraving, then, in the sense in which we propose to consider it, and as the term is generally understood, is the art of cutting figures on wood, for the purpose of their being impressed, in some colouring matter, upon paper. It differs in principle, and in its mode of operation, from engraving on copper and steel, in the circumstance of the lines which form the impression being left prominent in the wood—the adjacent parts being cut away—while, in engraving on copper or steel, the lines are either cut into the plate by means of a graver, or bit into it by means of a corrosive liquid, the adjacent surface remaining untouched. In wood-engraving the lights are cut out; in copperplate-engraving, they are left. The wood-engraver gets his black, by leaving such portions of his block, as are to appear so in the impression, untouched; while the copperplate-engraver, to obtain black, is obliged to make an incision in his plate.

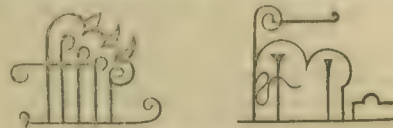
From this difference between wood and copperplate-engraving in their mode of operation, arises the different manner of printing from a wood-block and from a copper-plate. Wood-blocks are printed in the same manner as letter-press; their prominent lines are covered with ink by means of balls or rollers, and the impression is formed by the paper being pressed on to them; while in steel or copper-plates, the

incised or hollowed lines are filled with ink, and the surface being wiped clean, an impression is obtained by pressing the paper into the inked lines, an operation which is performed by means of a rolling-press. In an impression recently taken from a wood-block, the lines are slightly prominent at the back of the paper, in consequence of their having been pressed upon it in front; while in an impression from a copper-plate, the lines are slightly indented at the back, in consequence of their having been pressed into the incisions of the plate in front.

The principle of engraving, both in relief or prominent lines, and in intaglio, or incised lines, for the purpose of stamping impressions on soft or yielding substances, was known to the ancient Egyptians at a very early period, as is proved by their rings and stamps, still existing.

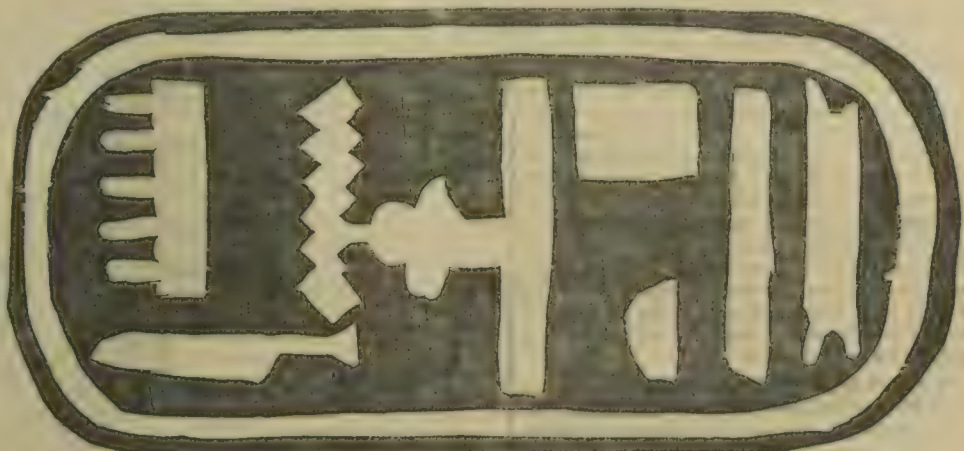
The following cut is a reduced copy of an ancient Egyptian stamp, of wood, which was found at Thebes, and brought to England by E. W. Lane, Esq. It was probably used for stamping impressions on bricks when in a soft state. The characters express the name of an Egyptian King, "Amonoph, beloved of Truth," who is supposed to have been a contemporary of Moses. The characters which appear white in the engraving are those which are cut into the wood, and which would be prominent on the brick. The custom of stamping bricks in this manner was very general both with the Egyptians and ancient Babylonians.

The art of stamping money appears to have been known in Greece upwards of two thousand years before the art of printing books—which was derived from wood-engraving—was discovered and practised in Germany. There are, however, no sufficient grounds for believing that either the Egyptians, the Greeks, or the Romans applied their knowledge of engraving and stamping to the purpose of taking impressions on paper or similar substances, from wood blocks or plates of metal, in the manner of modern wood and copperplate-engravings. As the art of wood-engraving appears to have been practised in China from an early period, it has been supposed that it was introduced into Europe by some of the travellers who visited that country towards the latter part of the thirteenth century; but this supposition is not corroborated by any evidence, and rests merely on the fact that wood-engraving was practised in China before it was practised in Europe. Marco Polo, a Venetian, who lived for several years in China about the period above alluded to, appears to have paid but little attention to the wood-engraving and block-printing of the Chinese, for in the account of his travels he does not even mention them. It may here be remarked, that several other new applications of old well-known principles, suggested by man's natural reason and the wants of a progressing society, have in a similar manner been supposed to have been introduced from the East, as if Europeans could not, under similar circumstances, invent or combine as well as Asiatics.



ANCIENT SPANISH MONOGRAMS.

In charters of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, made by descendants of the Gothic race which had settled in Spain, some of the marks, or monograms, appear to have been impressed from a



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BRICK-STAMP.

stamp; and there seems reason to believe that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Italian and German notaries used frequently to affix their official marks to instruments by means of a stamp. In a copy now lying before us of the proceedings of the Diet at Cologne, printed in 1513—for the purpose of being sent to the several magistracies and local courts of justice throughout the German empire, as modern acts of Parliament are sent to Clerks of the Peace—its authenticity is attested by the name of an official person, impressed at the end by means of a stamp.

There seems reason to conclude that wood-engraving was first applied to the representation of pictorial subjects, in the early part of the fifteenth century. One of its earliest known productions is a figure of St. Christopher, with the date 1423; and judging from the manner of its execution, it certainly cannot be considered as a first attempt. It is, in fact, much superior both in design and engraving to many of the cuts of similar subjects executed upwards of half a century later. This cut was discovered pasted in the inside of the cover of an old manuscript volume of prayers, belonging to the Carthusian monastery of Buxheim, in the diocese of Augsburg, and was probably designed and engraved by a German artist of the district. It is coloured by means of a stencil, the manner in which old playing cards were coloured; and it is a well established fact, that there were card-makers at Augsburg, in 1418. For the information of such of our readers as may not know what a stencil is, we think it necessary to explain the meaning of the word, as it is not to be found in "Johnson's Dictionary;" a stencil is a piece of pasteboard, or a thin plate of metal, having figures or letters pierced through it, for the purpose of their being communicated to paper, parchment, linen, or any smooth flat surface, by means of a brush charged with colour, being passed over the stencil. We give a reduced copy of this celebrated old cut, which is now in the library of Earl Spencer, by whose father (the late Earl) it was purchased, at a high price, for the purpose of enriching his magnificent collection of old wood-cuts, block, and type-printed books, illustrative of the origin and progress of printing. In the same library are two other old cuts, coloured in the same manner, and supposed to have been executed about the same period. One of them, indeed—the Annunciation—was contained in the same volume as the St. Christopher, being pasted on the inside of the opposite cover. The subject of the other is St. Bridget, of Sweden, writing at a desk, with a pilgrim's staff, hat, and wallet, behind her—indicative of her pilgrimage to the Holy Land—and an inscription, in German, above her head, the meaning of which is, "O, Bridget!

pray to God for us." From the smoothness perceptible at the back of this cut, the impression has evidently been taken by means of friction with a rubber or burnisher, which appears to have been the usual mode of taking impressions from wood-blocks previous to the invention of the press.

Though St. Christopher be a purely imaginary character, he was yet regarded as a real saint in former times by the ignorant and superstitious, who believed that no sudden nor violent death should befall them, and that they should not die without absolution, on the day on which they should see his image or picture. To this popular superstition, the two Latin verses at the bottom of the cut relate:—

"Cristofori faciem die quacunque tueris,  
Illa nempe die morte mala non morieris."  
"On the day that thou seest St. Christopher's face,  
By no ill death shalt thou end thy race."

Molanus, a Catholic professor of Theology, at Lovain, condemns this superstition, in his "Treatise on Sacred Images and their abuse," published at Douay, in 1617. He says, the figure of St. Christopher used to be painted in halls and churches where it might be easily seen; and that he has heard of it being painted in many places in Germany, outside of the church, either at the entrance, or on the wall, the reason of its being so placed being explained by two verses, which he quotes, and which are the same as those under the old cut. The figure of St. Christopher was also supposed to have the power of preserving the house in which it was placed from all harm. It may not be out of place to remark here, that, in comparatively recent times, small wood-cuts of the "three Kings of Cologne" used to be sold as a security to travellers and other persons, against the perils of the road, head-ache, falling-sickness, fevers, sorcery, all kinds of witchcraft, and sudden death. Under each cut a few lines were printed, enumerating its virtues, and warranting that it had touched the heads of the THREE KINGS at Cologne—Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar—who, according to "tradition," are the three Eastern Magi who offered gifts to the infant Jesus, at Bethlehem. One of those preservative billets was found in the pocket of a man named William Jackson, who was convicted, with six other smugglers, and hung at Chichester, in 1749, for the murder of two custom-house officers, named Chater and Galley.

The following account of St. Christopher, from the Golden Legend of Jacobus de Voragine, will sufficiently explain the cut. St. Christopher, who was a person of gigantic stature, betook himself, at the suggestion of a certain holy hermit, to the pious work of





ST. CHRISTOPHER. 1423.

carrying pilgrims across a river. On one occasion he took up, as he supposed, a little boy, but who grew so heavy, that the Herculean saint, notwithstanding the support of a palm tree which he used as a staff, found great difficulty in reaching the opposite bank. Having landed, however, he thus addressed his passenger: "Boy, you placed me in great danger; for you weighed so heavy that if I had had the whole world on my back, I could scarcely have felt a greater weight." The answer which he received, informed him of the real character of the person whom he had mistaken for a mere mortal child: "Wonder not, Christopher, for not only have you had the whole world upon your shoulders, but also him who created the world."

It is very likely that the first professional wood-engravers were card-makers; and this is rendered more probable by the fact that wood-engravers were generally called card-painters—*Briefmalers*—in Germany, about the middle of the fifteenth century. They were also called *Formschneiders*—figure-cutters—in Germany, about the same period; and subsequently this term appears to have been more specifically applied to those who were chiefly employed in executing wood-cuts for the illustration of books, to distinguish them from those whose principal business was the engraving and colouring of cards. Till towards the year 1500, however, the terms *Briefmalers* and *Formschneider* appear to have been frequently used as synonymous. It may here be observed that the word *Form*, in the compound term *Form-schneider*, signifies the original form, model, pattern, or type, from which anything is made, and thus suggests the idea of an engraved block, from which numerous impressions could be taken. The word *form* is still used in a printing-office, to signify a quantity of types regularly arranged, and locked, or wedged up, within the *quoins*, ready to have impressions taken from them.

From an anecdote related of St. Bernardin of Sienna, a famous preacher, who died in 1444, and was canonized in 1450, it appears that the manufacture of playing cards was a regular business at Bologna, in 1423. When preaching there, in that year, against the vice of gaming, he inveighed so forcibly against the game of cards, in particular, to which the Bolognese were much addicted, that his hearers made a fire in the public place where he was preaching, and threw all their cards into it. A card-maker, who was present, and who had heard the denunciations of the saint, not only against the card-players, but also against those who supplied them with cards, thus addressed him, in great affliction of mind: "I have not learned, father, any other art but that of *painting* cards; and if you deprive me of that, you deprive me of life, and my destitute family of the honest means of gaining a living." To this appeal the saint cheerfully replied: "If you do not know what else to paint, paint this figure, and you will never have cause to regret having done so." Thus saying, he took a tablet, and drew on it a sun with its resplendent rays, having in the midst the name of Jesus, denoted by the sign I.H.S. The man followed the Saint's advice; and so numerous were the purchasers of the new work of art, that he soon became rich.

The following figure, copied from an old wood-cut, with the date 1454, preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, represents St. Bernardin displaying the same sacred symbol which he recommended to the card-painter of Bologna. It has been supposed that it was engraved with reference to the anecdote above related; but on this point our readers must decide for themselves. The original cut, which is coloured, is surrounded by a border, and contains four Latin verses, which it has been considered unnecessary to copy. It is executed in a curious manner: the engraver, wishing to express more than mere outline, has reduced the *black*, by cutting out a number of small circular spots, which give the cut the appearance of having been printed from a block that had been "honey-combed" by worms. Old wood-cuts executed in this manner are of rare occurrence.

In the year 1441 the company or fellowship of painters at Venice obtained an order from the magistracy, prohibiting the introduction of foreign manufactured cards, and stamped or printed coloured figures, under the penalty of a fine of xxx liv. xii soldi, and the forfeiture of the articles. This order appears to have been made on the petition of the company of painters, representing that "the art and mystery of making cards and stamped figures, which were practised in Venice, had fallen into total decay, in consequence of the great quantities of foreign playing-cards and stamped coloured figures which were brought into the city." As the word *stamped*—*stampide*—appears to refer to *impressions* from a wood-block, it seems likely that the stamped coloured figures were wood-engravings of saints of the same kind as the "St. Christopher," the "Virgin," and "St. Bridget," and coloured in a similar manner, by means of a stencil.

It is highly probable that the *Prenters* of Antwerp—who appear to have been associated in a company or fellowship with the Painters, Statuaries, Stone-cutters, Glass-makers, and Illuminators of books, in 1442—were wood-engravers and printers of coloured figures. It is certain that they were not printers in the modern sense of the word; for though Gutenberg had already made some experiments in typography, at Strasburg, the art was not then known at Antwerp, nor indeed so far perfected as to be practically available, for the purpose of book-printing, in any other place. When typography was subsequently introduced into Holland, from Germany, its professors were not called *Prenters*, but *Boek-drukkers*, that is, Book-press-men.

Although the earliest professional card-makers might generally impress the outlines of the figures from engraved wood blocks, it is certain that they also were accustomed to form the outlines by means of a stencil. The old cards in the print-room of the British Museum, which are probably the oldest, of their kind, in existence, and of a date not later than 1440, are executed in this manner. They were discovered in the back of an old book, forming what are called the "boards," and were purchased for the Museum by Mr. Josi, the keeper of the prints, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi. The following cut of the knave of hearts, is a faithful copy of one of those old stencilled cards.



OLD PLAYING-CARD. 15TH. CENTURY.

From the execution of such cuts as the St. Christopher, containing, besides the figures, only a line or two of explanatory engraved text, the next important application of the art of wood-engraving was the execution of what are now generally called block books, that is, books consisting of pictorial subjects and explanatory text impressed entirely from engraved wood-blocks. Small grammatical primers, such as the "Donatus," and the "Grammaticale Alexandri Galli," were also entirely engraved on wood; but though fragments of such school-books are to be found in several great libraries, both in England and on the continent, it is believed that no complete copy has come down to our times.

The three principal block-books, properly so called, and most frequently referred to by writers on bibliography, are—1. The "Apocalypse, seu Historia Sancti Johannis;" 2. The "Historia Virginis ex Cantico Canticorum;" and, 3. the book generally called "Biblia Pauperum." The first, of which there are six editions known, is a



ST. BERNARDIN 1454.



history of the principal events in the life of St. John, partly derived from tradition, together with subjects from the Revelations; the second, of which there are two editions, is an allegorical history of the Virgin, as supposed to have been prefigured in Solomon's song; and the third consists of a comparison of certain types, or prefigurations of "The Old Testament," with their supposed anti-types, or accomplishments, in "The New Testament." Of this work there are five editions known with the text in Latin; and two, more recent, of the date 1470 and 1475, with the text in German. There are also two editions of it, one Latin and the other German, with the text printed from *moveable types*, by Albert Pfister, at Bamberg, about 1462. In all those works the cuts, with the explanatory text, are impressed on one side of the paper only; and where opportunity for examination has been afforded, it has generally been observed that the impressions have been taken by means of friction. The ink is a kind of distemper, which yields to water, usually of a sepia or umber colour. In order that the cuts and text might follow each other like the pages of a book, without any intervening blanks, the blank sides were pasted together. In what year or in what country those books were first executed, has been much debated among bibliographers; and the suppositions and assertions that have been put forth on the subject, are, in proportion to the evidence adduced, as a gallon of sack is to a halfpenny-worth of bread. From all that has been advanced, the least objectionable conclusion seems to be that the earliest editions were executed some time between 1430 and 1450; that the first editions of the "Historia Sancti Johannis," and the "Biblia Pauperum," were the work of German artists; and that the second edition of the "Historia Virginis"—wherever the first may have appeared—was executed either in Holland or in Flanders.

Of the cuts which appear in those block-books, it may be observed that they are generally superior in design to most of the cuts which appear in books printed from moveable types previous to 1490. Though the figures often display incorrect drawing, yet their action is sometimes very well expressed; and the drapery is generally "well cast," more especially in the female figures in the history of the Virgin. Shade is usually indicated by a series of short parallel lines; but no lines crossing each other at oblique angles, and forming what is now termed "cross-hatching" are introduced. It has been said that cross-hatchings were first introduced in the cuts to the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, published in 1493; but the assertion is not correct, for cross-hatchings are to be perceived in the frontispiece to "Breydenbach's Travels," a work printed at Mentz in 1486.

In the "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures, by the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D."—a work of much greater repute than authority, not only as regards art, but also on questions of theology and sacred criticism—the following most erroneous statement re-

specting the so-called *Biblia Pauperum* appears:—"It is a manual or kind of catechism of the Bible for the use of young persons and the common people, whence it derives its name of *Biblia Pauperum*, 'the Bible of the Poor,' who were thus enabled to acquire, at a comparatively low price, an imperfect knowledge of some of the events recorded in Scripture." This account proves that the writer neither knew the meaning of the title "*Biblia Pauperum*," as applied to the work in question, nor was acquainted with the state of the common people in the fifteenth century, both as regards their means of purchasing and capability of reading, such a book. The title "*Biblia Pauperum*," as given to this book, did not mean the "Bible of the Poor" in general, but signified the Bible of the poor *Preachers*, that is, poor preaching mendicant friars, but more especially those of the Franciscan order, as might be proved by many instances of the restricted meaning of the word "*Pauperum*" in the titles of books not only of that period, but of both earlier and subsequent times; one instance, however, need only be cited: St. Bonaventura, who lived in the thirteenth century, wrote a work intended for the use of his own order, the Franciscan, which is entitled "*Biblia Pauperum*." The work under consideration was never intended for the laity of any class, and it most certainly never was a book which could be acquired by the poor at a comparatively low price; and even if it could, they would have been unable to read it, seeing that the text is in cramped abbreviated Latin, unless, indeed, it be presumed that they were more learned than most of the clergy of the period.

Among the several other early block-books, an alphabet, formerly belonging to Sir George Beaumont, who bequeathed it to the British Museum; and a work entitled "*Exercitium Super Pater-noster*," formerly belonging to the Cathedral Church of Tournay, but now in the public library at Mons, seem most deserving of notice here; each copy of those books is unique in its kind; and the cuts of both may be ranked with the best of the period to which they belong, both with regard to design and execution.

Sir George Beaumont's Alphabet is about the size of a modern duodecimo: there is only one cut on each leaf, and from the smooth appearance of the blank sides, which are not pasted together, as in most block-books, it is evident that the impressions have been taken by means of friction, and not by a press. Most of the letters are composed wholly of human figures, though in a few, animals are introduced, both for the sake of variety, and to complete the form of the letter. They are impressed in a sepia-coloured ink; the greater part of the letter A is torn out; and the letters S, T, and V, are wanting. At the end of the volume is a beautifully designed ornament, consisting of flowers and foliage. The late Mr. W. Y. Ottley, in a manuscript catalogue, in the Print Room of the British Museum, thus describes the volume, and gives his opinion of its date, and of the country of the artist:—"Alphabet of initial letters composed of

figures, representing the Pagans—"Pagani"—who are saying, "*Quis est dominus est?*"—"But who is the Lord?" In the centre are two figures, representing those bad people who merely profess to be Christians, "*Mali Christiani*,"—with the inscription, "*Ducamus in bonis dies nostros*"—"Let us live among the good." Such nominal Christians, though living among the good, yet are not of them.

OF THE INVENTION OF TYPOGRAPHY, OR THE ART OF PRINTING FROM MOVEABLE LETTERS, AND THE INVENTION OF THE PRINTING-PRESS.

The difficulty and tediousness of cutting the letters in the text of the old block-books, and a perception of the advantages that might be derived from printing books—for which there was already, in the earlier part of the fifteenth century, a great and increasing demand—from moveable letters, which, after having been used to compose the text of one book, might be distributed, and re-composed for the text of another, suggested the invention of typography; while the slowness and inconvenience of the method of taking impressions by means of friction, on one side of the paper only, suggested the invention of the printing-press.

The first attempts to render practicable those two distinct principles in the process of printing—namely, the setting up of the text in moveable letters, and the printing of it by means of a press—appear to have been made at Strasburg, about 1435, by the same individual, John Gutenberg, a German, of noble family, and a native of Mentz. The evidence of his having made such attempts is contained in the records of a suit instituted against him at Strasburg, in 1438—1439, by the two brothers of one of his partners in the "new invention;" and the evidence of his having at length succeeded in carrying his plans into effect, in conjunction with John Faust and Peter Scheffer, at Mentz, about 1450, is also contained in the record of another suit which was instituted against him by his partner, John Faust, at Mentz, in 1455. The evidence afforded by those records is confirmed by the account which the learned Trithemius gives of the first invention of typography, by Gutenberg, in his "*Annales Hirsaugienses*," a work which he finished in 1514. Trithemius says that he had his information about thirty years before, that is about 1484, from Peter Scheffer, who, by his invention of the mode of cutting punches and casting the types, contributed chiefly to the perfection of the art of printing, as then practised.

The object of the suit brought against Gutenberg at Strasburg in 1438, by George and Nicholas Drytzehn, was to compel him either to refund the money advanced to him by their late brother, Andrew Drytzehn, or to admit them as partners in his new invention in their brother's place. Though Gutenberg wished to keep this invention secret, and though it be not specifically named nor explained in the record of the suit, yet from the depositions of some of the witnesses, considered with reference to Gutenberg's subsequent connection with Faust and Scheffer, there can be no reasonable doubt of its having been a project for printing books from moveable types by means of a press.

From the evidence of the witnesses examined in this cause, the record of which is still preserved at Strasburg, it appears that Gutenberg was not only unwilling to admit the heirs of his deceased partner, Andrew Drytzehn, to occupy his place, but that he also wished to keep secret the "wonderful art," the working out of which appears to have been the chief object of the partnership. That this "wonderful art" was *TYPOGRAPHY*, or the art of printing, by means of a press, from moveable letters, appears to be clearly established by the following extracts from the evidence:—

Lawrence Beildeck, Gutenberg's servant, deposes, that, after the death of Andrew Drytzehn, he was sent by his master to Nicholas Drytzehn, to request him not to show the *press* which he had in his house to any person, and that he, Beildeck, was further ordered by his master to undo the press, which was fastened with two screws, so that the "pieces" which were in it should separate or fall asunder, and afterwards so to put the pieces in the press that no person might understand them. Conrad Saspach, the person who made the press, received a similar order from Andrew Heilman, another one of Gutenberg's partners, and the terms in which it was conveyed—"Take the pieces out of the press and distribute them,"—are identical with the technical terms used by German printers to express the same operation in the present day. The word *Stücke*, literally translated "pieces," is used by German printers to signify the *pages* in a *form*—and the word *zerlegen* has still with them the same meaning as the word "distribute" has amongst English printers.

It has been stated that Gutenberg's first essays in the typographic art were made with wooden types: but though the assertion may be true, there appears to be good reason for concluding that his experiments at Strasburg, when in partnership with Drytzehn, were made with metal types; for it appears that a quantity of *lead* was purchased on account of the partnership; and Hans Dünne, a goldsmith, deposes that about three years previously, he had done work to the amount of a hundred guilders for Gutenberg on account of *printing*—*trucken*—alone. The goldsmiths of that period, it is to be observed, were also *engravers*, although their engravings were not executed for the purpose of taking impressions of them, but for the ornament of the articles on which they were made, such as gold and silver cups and other articles for the more wealthy of the laity, and censers, chalices and, more especially, *paxes*, for the service of the church. As Hans Dünne, the goldsmith and *engraver*, had done so much work for Gutenberg on account of printing, it is difficult to conceive on what he could have been employed, unless it were in cutting letters, and those letters too of metal, as is rendered probable from the fact of the purchase of lead.

The decision of the judges in the suit instituted against Gutenberg by the brothers of his deceased partner affords no additional facts relative to the origin of printing. It was simply to this effect: that as, by the articles of partnership, Gutenberg was bound to repay a hundred florins to Andrew Drytzehn's heir in the event of his death, but as eighty-five florins of the capital which Andrew Drytzehn was to have brought in remained unpaid, Gutenberg was to pay the balance of fifteen florins to George and Nicholas Drytzehn; and when this sum was paid, they were to have no further claim to a partnership. This decision is dated 12th December, 1439.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that as early as 1436, Gutenberg had conceived the idea of the "wonderful art," from which he expected to derive great profits, but which appears to have enriched him only with posthumous fame; and that at the time of his partner's death, which happened about the 27th of December, 1438, he had made such progress towards the completion of his plan as to have a press constructed, and certain "pieces," or pages, of letter set up. What further progress he made in his invention at Strasburg, or whether he succeeded there in rendering it practically available for the purpose of printing books, is unknown; for though there are several early typographic works still in existence which are supposed to have been printed by Gutenberg whilst making his first essays in the art at Strasburg, there is no certain evidence of the fact. Though it may be uncertain whether he printed any book at Strasburg or not, it seems almost certain that he had not succeeded there in rendering his invention profitably or conveniently practicable.

Gutenberg appears to have returned from Strasburg to his native city, Mentz, about 1444. Towards the latter end of that year he there entered into a partnership with John Faust, a goldsmith, for the purpose of printing books, Faust supplying the necessary capital



LETTER K. ALPHABET OF INITIAL LETTERS, 15TH CENTURY.

grotesque figures, wood engravings of the middle of the fifteenth century, apparently the work of a Dutch or Flemish artist." With respect to the date, we are of Mr. Ottley's opinion; but do not agree with him about the appearance of their being the work of a Dutch or Flemish artist. Mr. Ottley was too fond of ascribing, without sufficient evidence, such old wood-cuts to Dutch and Flemish artists, to the prejudice of Germans, as he could not, without glaring injustice, assign to his favourite Italians. From a brief inscription in French on one of the cuts, the letter K, of which we give a fac-simile, as a specimen of the work, and from the general character of the whole it is more likely that they were designed either in France or England by a native artist, than in Germany or Holland: from some writing at the beginning of the volume, there can be no doubt of its having belonged to an Englishman so early as the reign of Henry VIII. The words of the brief inscription alluded to are, "*mon . . . avez*," with a heart—which is to be read as a *rebus* for the word *cœur*—between them; and the figure kneeling and pointing to the label is thus supposed to address his mistress, to whom he is at the same time offering a ring, "*Mon cœur avez*,"—Thou hast my heart. On the principle of "*sum cuique*," we cheerfully acknowledge that we owe this amended reading to an article on wood-engraving in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," for August, 1839, although the writer of it appears to have paid no regard to the principle himself, but to have most unceremoniously given to John Nokes what belonged to Richard Styles: such conduct was not gentlemanly anywhere; and least of all in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*."

The "*Exercitium super Pater-noster*," or Exercise on the Lord's Prayer, is, as we have already observed, unique; and the only writers who have noticed it, so far as we know, are Santander, who, in the second volume of his "*Dictionnaire Bibliographique*," gives a brief general account of the book, with a detailed explanation of the several cuts; and the Rev. T. H. Horne, who borrowed his information from

Santander. It is of folio size, and the substance of Santander's general account of it is as follows:—"A precious monument of the art of wood engraving, and the more interesting as no bibliographer has mentioned it; it has even escaped the researches of Heineken, who has given a most curious and detailed account of all the block-books which he had been able to discover in the richest literary depositories of Europe. This little work, which bears the marks of the highest antiquity, consists of ten wood-cuts, printed on only one side of the paper, with the text, or short explanation, at the top of each." Santander, however, has omitted to mention—for what reason we shall and Gutenberg contributing the knowledge. Subsequently, Peter not venture to suppose—that, besides the explanation, in Latin, at the top of each cut, there is also an explanation, in Flemish, at the bottom. Referring such of our readers as may wish to read a detailed explanation of the rest of the cuts, to Santander's "*Dictionnaire*," tom. ii., p. 402, we shall content ourselves with giving a fac-simile and explanation of the fifth cut, which relates to the passage, "*Fiat voluntas tua sicut in Cælo, et in terra*"—"Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven." (See next page.)

At the top of the cut, on the left, are seen the friar, who is to be instructed in prayer, and his angelic instructor, on their knees before the Almighty. To the right is an angel, with a label in his hand, containing the inscription, "*Qui stat videat ne cadat*"—"Let him who stands take heed that he does not fall;" and in the centre is a figure with the inscription, "*Bonus Christianus: Gratia Dei sum id quod sum*"—"The good Christian: by God's grace I am what I am." To this character the warning, "Let him who stands take heed, &c.," is more particularly addressed, as his confidence in divine grace may easily slide into too high an opinion of his own merits. Towards the bottom of the cut, to the left, are three figures representing the Jews—"Judei"—with the inscription, "*Quis est Jesus filius fabri?*"—"Who is Jesus, the carpenter's son?" To the right are three other





EXERCITIUM SUPER PATER-NOSTER.

Scheffer, who had been a *writer*, or clerk, became associated with them in their endeavours to perfect the art, not originally as partner in the concern, but as a person employed by Faust. Scheffer, who subsequently married Faust's daughter and succeeded him in the business, completed Gutenberg's idea, and removed the chief difficulty which impeded the easy application of the new art,—namely, the tediousness of cutting the form of every single letter,—by his invention of the method of cutting punches and casting the letters from matrices.

In 1455, Faust, apparently with the view of obtaining the entire control of the business, instituted a process against Gutenberg for the recovery of a sum of 2020 florins, including interest, on account of money which he had advanced, but which, it appears, had not all been expended on the printing establishment. Gutenberg, in his answer, demurred to a sum of 800 florins, as it had been expended in the purchase of printing materials, which were conditionally assigned to Faust as a security for the money. He objected also to the claim for interest, but declared that he was ready to render Faust an account of any other money which he had advanced. The decision of the judges was, however, against Gutenberg, who was required to repay to Faust all the money that he had received of him, except such as had been expended in the business, together with interest, should Faust make oath or produce evidence that he himself had borrowed at interest the money which he had advanced. Faust having sworn that he had so borrowed a sum of 1550 florins, which he had paid over to Gutenberg, a notarial act, similar to what is called "judgment" in our courts of law, was signed against Gutenberg on the 6th November, 1455. This produced a dissolution of the partnership; for Gutenberg, not being able to pay the money, the whole of the printing establishment became the property of Faust.

It has not been clearly ascertained which was the book first printed by Gutenberg and Faust, nor, indeed, that any book was finished by them during their partnership. There is, however, good reason to believe that at the time of their separation considerable progress had been made in an edition of the Bible, which appears to have been finished in eight months, at the furthest, from the date of the notarial act which terminated the partnership; for in a copy of this Bible, bound in two volumes folio, now preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, there is, in the first volume, a memorandum, written by Henry Cremer, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Mentz, stating that it was illuminated and rubricated by him on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), 1456: and in the second volume there is another memorandum by the same person, stating that it was illuminated, bound, and finished by him on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin (August 15), 1456. To "illuminate" a book, in the language of that period, was to insert in their proper places large ornamental capital letters, and to decorate the margins with flowered borders and fanciful devices, usually in colours and gold; whilst to "rubricate" was to mark the smaller capitals, the beginnings of chapters, and particular paragraphs, with red ink. In many early printed books, a blank space used to be left for the large initial letters, which were afterwards drawn in colours by the illuminator. John Trithemius, Abbot of the Monastery of St. James, at Wurtzburg, who had his information from Peter Scheffer, says, in the account of the invention of printing, contained in his "Annales Hirsaugienses," that "great difficulties attended the first establishment of this art; for, having begun to print a Bible, they found that they had expended upwards of 4000 florins before they had completed the third quaternion." The quaternion was what is now called a *gathering of four sheets*. The Bible illuminated by Henry

Cremer was in all probability a copy of the edition mentioned by Trithemius.

Though no book has been discovered bearing the imprint of Gutenberg, there can be no doubt of his having established a printing office at Mentz, or in its vicinity, after the dissolution of his partnership with Faust. He does not appear to have printed many books; and of those that are supposed to have proceeded from his press, the "Catholicon" of Johannes de Balbis appears to be the best authenticated. On the 17th January, 1465, Adolphus, Archbishop of Mentz, appointed Gutenberg one of his courtiers, with the same allowance of clothing as the other nobles attending his court, and other privileges and exemptions. It is not known whether he continued to print after this time or no. He only enjoyed his appointment for about three years, for he appears to have died about the commencement of 1468. The precise day of his decease is not known, but from a deed relating to his printing materials, dated 24th February, 1468, he is mentioned as being then dead. He was born about the year 1400, and consequently would be in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death.

In a work written by Hadrian Junius, a native of Holland, but not published till 1588, twelve years after his decease, a story is inserted ascribing the invention of printing to one Laurence Coster, of Harlem; and giving an account of his types and printing materials having been stolen on Christmas eve, 1442, by one of his servants named John—Faust, as is insinuated—who, flying to Mentz, there set up a press, not only robbing the said Laurence of his goods, but also depriving him of his deserved fame as the inventor of printing. Though many learned men have, since the publication of Junius's work, undertaken to support the claims put forth on behalf of Coster, yet each in succession has done little more than prove the insufficiency of his predecessors' theories, while he has at the same time been unwittingly accumulating evidence of the fallacy of his own; piling argument upon argument to prove that to be true, which, from an inspection of the work to which he refers, the "Speculum Salvationis," is immediately seen to be false; and finally producing a large work, the essence of which is, that the story of Coster's invention, and his being robbed, as told in the work of Junius, is inconsistent and incredible, but that the writer himself, out of the same materials, could contrive a story more feasible. While investigation has shown the groundlessness of Coster's pretensions, it has only confirmed the claims of Gutenberg.

#### WOOD-ENGRAVING IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Faust, having got quit of Gutenberg, continued the business of printing with the assistance of Scheffer, though the latter does not appear to have been admitted as a partner, having an interest in the stock and materials during the life-time of Faust. In an edition of "Cicero de Officiis," printed by them so late as 1465, the year before Faust's death, it is stated in the colophon, or imprint at the end of the book, that "John Faust, citizen of Mentz, executed the work, not with pen and ink, but by means of a certain beautiful art, by the hand of Peter, his servant." Whatever might have been intended by this imprint, it seems clear that Faust did not then consider Scheffer as his partner in the business, although his name had previously appeared in several works in conjunction with his own, and without any intimation that he was his servant.

The first printed book that appeared with a date was a Psalter, in large folio, printed in 1457, by Faust and Scheffer, in large type, so

that it might be read at some distance by monks and priests when chanting in the choir. If this work could be considered as the earliest specimen of typography, as it assuredly is the first with a certain date, it might indeed be almost said that the art had no infancy, but that it appeared at once in the fulness of vigour and beauty. All the known copies are on vellum; the body of the text is of a beautiful jet black, while the large initial letters are printed in red and blue. The largest of these is the letter B at the commencement of the first Psalm; and though it be the earliest specimen of a letter printed in two colours, by two separate impressions, it still continues to be the best, for though it has been several times imitated it has never been equalled. This letter, as well as each of the others which are printed in two colours, was probably engraved on two separate blocks of wood, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Scheffer, who, from his previous profession as a writer, would necessarily be acquainted with the art of drawing large initial letters for the ornamenting of manuscripts. A second edition of this Psalter appeared in 1459, and a third was printed in 1490 by Scheffer, who succeeded to the business on Faust's death. Scheffer himself died about the beginning of 1503, and was succeeded by his son John.

With the exception of large initial letters, and two shields of their arms, which appear printed in red at the end of some of their books, no specimens of wood-engraving are to be found in any of the books printed by Faust and Scheffer. The earliest typographic work containing wood-cuts, of figures, illustrative of the text, is a small folio volume of fables, in German verse, printed at Bamberg, by Albert Pfister, in 1461. Pfister also printed, in 1462, a History of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther, and, probably about the same period, an Allegorical work on Death, and an edition of the "Poor Preachers' Bible," all illustrated with wood-cuts. The following fac-simile of one of the cuts—Joseph making himself known to his Brethren—in



FROM PFISTER'S BIBLIA PAUPERUM, 1462.

the last-mentioned work, will afford some idea of the style and execution of the whole

(Continued on page 247, Supplement.)



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 included; secured by the patent metallic capsules, embossed "Betts and Co., 7, Smithfield  
 bars."

**HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING.**—GEORGE  
 HOBY begs to call attention to his celebrated BLACKING, which  
 gives a lasting polish equal to patent leather, and causes boots and shoes to be  
 much more durable, curing cracks, &c.  
 Sold at 4d. St. James's-street, in bottles, at 1s. and 1s. 6d., and paste, in  
 boxes, at 6d.  
 One dozen or more, pre paid, sent into the country carriage free.

**THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.**—GOWLAND'S  
 LOTION.—The well-known effects of a Spring temperature upon the Skin and Com-  
 plexion, are pleasantly counteracted by the use of this congenial and long-established  
 article, which prevents and removes all impurities and discolourations of surface, with a  
 promptitude and safety conclusive of its value as a constant appendage of the Toilet.  
 "Robt. Shaw, London," are in white letters on the Stamp, without which none is genuine.  
 Sold by Perfumers, &c.

**THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.**—A. B. SAVORY  
 and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill London, opposite the Bank, request the  
 attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES,  
 which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the  
 detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are Four and a Half Guinea, Six, and Eight  
 Guineas each; or, in Gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Guineas each. The very large stock  
 offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is  
 more particularly adapted to his own use.

**INTERESTING CLASSICAL EXCURSION** by Steam to  
 ATHENS, SMYRNA, and CONSTANTINOPLE, calling at GIBRALTAR  
 and MALTA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer IBERIA,  
 Captain W. D. EVANS, will start from the East India Dock, Blackwall, on THURSDAY,  
 the 25th APRIL. Time occupied in the passage, out and home, about six weeks. Ex-  
 cellent accommodation for passengers. For Terms, apply at the Company's Office, 51, St.  
 Mary Axe, London; and 57, High-street, Southampton.

**THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR.**—None are genuine  
 unless they have Luck, Kent, and Cumming printed on the bottom. This Chair, so  
 much admired by all who have visited America for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and  
 comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for sale at the extensive Carpet and Up-  
 holstery Establishments of LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, Regent-street; Carpen-  
 ter, hall, 68, London-wall; and WILLIAM CUMMING and Co., 99 Hatton-garden. It is asserted  
 with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilized society more sought  
 after, and approved of when known. The price is 25s., with a liberal discount to the trade.  
 tout persons and invalids will find these Chairs invaluable.

**UNDER the especial patronage of HER MAJESTY**  
 QUEEN VICTORIA, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty the Queen  
 Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Cam-  
 bridge, and all the Nobility; ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, for strengthening, pre-  
 serving, and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR. It eradicates the dandruff, prevents the  
 hair from changing colour, and will positively promote its growth, if a single root remains.  
 —Prepared only by the Inventor, THOMAS ARNOLD, Hair Cutter and Perfumer in Ordina-  
 ry to Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family; sold at the  
 Depot, 20, High-street, Kensington, wholesale and retail, in Pots, price 3s. 6d. each, with a  
 Treatise on the Hair inclosed, and by most Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine-vendors.

**DOVER LONDON HOTEL.**—The nearest Hotel to the  
 RAILWAY TERMINUS, adjoining the Steam packet Quay, near the Custom  
 House and Alien Office. Luggage shipped free of any expense.—Charges very moderate.

**INCOME WITHOUT RISK.**—The LONDON GENUINE  
 TEA COMPANY, Established November 6, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling  
 up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have  
 derived considerable income, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested  
 to apply to the Company, at their Warehouse, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

**NOTICE TO INVENTORS.**—The Printed Instructions gratis,  
 and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Let-  
 ters Patent or Registration under the Designs Acts, may be obtained by applying personally  
 or by letter, pre paid, to  
 Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**JONES'S 44s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at  
 the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every mod-  
 ern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This  
 great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or  
 of any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**PAPIER MACHE PICTURE FRAMES.**—C. F. BIELE-  
 FELD respectfully invites Artists, Printers, &c., to inspect his stock of  
 FRAMES, manufactured in his improved Papier Maché. "The Frames of Mr. Bielefeld  
 present the best characteristics of fine carving."—Art-Union. An illustrated tariff sent  
 free, on the receipt of six penny stamps. Papier Maché Works, 13, Wellington-street  
 North, Strand.

**MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER**  
 meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established  
 as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advan-  
 tages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives  
 insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at  
 the office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

**PATENT ECONOMICAL STOVE.**—The New Patent  
 THERMIO STOVE, invented by Messrs. THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., is pro-  
 nounced the most complete ever offered, as it combines elegance of design, with the advan-  
 tage of effecting a considerable saving in Fuel, and at the same time acting as a total pre-  
 ventive to smoky chimneys, a fault so common with the ordinary Register Stove.—To be  
 seen in daily operation at the Panklithan Iron Works, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,  
 and DINING-ROOM**, in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar, con-  
 sisting of beautiful inlaid tables, Vases, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Inkstands, Groups, Figures,  
 &c.—Imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London; J. Tennant  
 has an extensive assortment of Minerals, Shells, and fossils; he also arranges Elementary  
 Collections to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology, from Two to Fifty  
 Guinea each, and gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

**NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED  
 STOPPERS.**—This important invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by  
 new and great improvements, become a pure, indestructible, and perfect means of pre-  
 serving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap, and easily applied,  
 and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork, has removed the prejudice against  
 their former dark colour. Also, DECATER STOPPERS, to keep Wine in perfect con-  
 dition which is in daily use.—C. MACKINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 23  
 York-street, Manchester.

**MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 sterling.**  
 authorised and guaranteed by His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.  
 The next drawing of thirty-five series, containing 700 bonds, each of which must obtain  
 one of the 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c., the lowest £50, will take place at Vienna, on  
 the 10th of June next, and be paid in British money. A few Series tickets, £3 each, fifth  
 12s. (six Tickets £15), with Prospectus, may be had of Messrs. F. E. Yule and Co.,  
 Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfurt, or by enclosing a post-office order to their office,  
 25, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London. Government lists of the drawing will be sent to  
 each purchaser. In the fortunate series sold by Messrs. F. and Co. in the last loan, the  
 Capital Price of £23,000 was drawn; also, prizes of £1500, £200, £150, £100, £50, &c.  
 Removed from 23, Villiers-street.—Office hours from twelve to three.

**F. ARNOLD'S ROYAL FAVOURITE.**—This most beau-  
 tiful Perfume, which is so justly admired by all the Nobility and Gentry, has the  
 advantage of all others, that it retains the scent much longer, and is allowed to be the  
 most pleasant perfume that has ever been introduced. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d.  
 Also, ESSENCE OF HEART'S EASE, which, from its superiority, will be found upon  
 every toilet in the kingdom. Also fifty-seven other sweet and choice perfumes, &c. The  
 manufacturer having been necessarily at considerable labour and expense in extracting the  
 fragrance of choice and sweet flowers, which no others have accomplished, trusts to the  
 Nobility for that kind patronage which all his articles have hitherto met with, and from the  
 daily increase of orders at his agents, feels fully convinced of the general satisfaction given;  
 but as there will be many spurious imitations, it is requisite to notice the name (F. Arnold)  
 on the label and stamp, without which none are genuine. To be had of every chemist,  
 &c., in the world, and Wholesale Warehouse, 12, Curzon street, May Fair, London.

**FOREIGN WINES greatly Reduced in Price, for Cash,**  
 in quantities of One Dozen and upwards, and which, if not approved of, will be  
 exchanged, or the money returned.  
 Sherry (pale or brown) ..... at 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, and 40s per dozen.  
 Port (from the wood) ..... 23s, 26s, 30s, and 34s do.  
 Dito (crusted) ..... 26s, 30s, 35s, and 40s do.  
 Madeira ..... 27s, 40s, and 48s do.  
 Claret ..... 40s, 45s, and 48s do.  
 Champagne (in plate, 2s extra) ..... 40s, 45s, and 70s do.  
 Buellia, 27s; Vidonia, 24s; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 15s per doz.  
 Hammers, 9d.; Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen, if not returned. Payments to be made on or before  
 delivery in town, and orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance.  
 Samples can be tasted at the Office.—CORNWALL and CO., 14, Walbrook, City.

**PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.**—Messrs.  
 JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen  
 and Royal Family, and Patentes of the Flexible Velvet Hat.—The general com-  
 plaint made by gentlemen of the hardness to the head of ordinary hats, and the difficulty of  
 fitting them with comfort, has induced the proprietors to turn their attention to remedy  
 these objections. From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant  
 pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and, by their extreme elasticity, they are  
 capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, more-  
 over, being ventilated, is an additional advantage. For Ladies' Riding Hats they will be  
 found not only light and elastic, but will retain their position on the head without the least  
 discomfort.—To be had only of the Patentees, Messrs. JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-  
 street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

**TEMPLETON'S LAYS** of the last great Scottish Minstrel,  
 SIR WALTER SCOTT.—QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE.  
 —ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at Eight o'clock, Mr. TEMPLETON will  
 have the honour of producing, for the first, and only time in London this season, his New  
 ENTERTAINMENT, under the distinguished patronage of his Royal Highness Prince  
 Albert, and the Members of the London Scott Committee. The whole of the proceeds to  
 be devoted towards the FUND for completing the SCOTT MONUMENT in Edinburgh.  
 Tickets and Programmes to be had at Mr. TEMPLETON'S, 8, Orme-square, Bayswater; C.  
 Mackay, Esq., Hon. Sec., 30, Burton-crescent; and of all the principal Music  
 Shops and Libraries. Between the Patrons, Mr. T. will sing M.S. songs, written and com-  
 posed for the occasion, entitled, "Hail to the Prince." Mr. Templeton will have the honour  
 of repeating his "Lays of the great Scottish Minstrel," together with other novelties in pre-  
 paration, early next season, after his projected tour through Scotland, Ireland, and the  
 Provinces.

**C. TIFFIN, BUG DESTROYER to the ROYAL  
 FAMILY**, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 17, Somers-place East, New-road.—C. T.  
 in offering his services to the nobility and gentry, deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the  
 merits of his system in the destruction of these offensive vermin, further than to state that  
 his success has been such during forty years' experience, as to ensure the recommendation  
 to those who have hitherto employed him. For whether in rooms, bedrooms, or furniture,  
 he can thoroughly eradicate them without any effluvia whatever; and, after the first entrance,  
 he ensures to keep them free at a small annual charge. All beds ought to be examined  
 yearly, there being, in London especially, so many chances of introduction; this is the  
 cheapest as well as surest method of obtaining undisturbed repose. Houses about to be  
 painted, &c., should be first subjected to inspection, and if contaminated, be cleaned previous  
 to entering any workmen; painting, papering, whitewashing, &c., not having the de-  
 sired effect. Established above 100 years.

**MIND COMPLAINTS; or Complaints of the Nerves of**  
 Volition and Sensation, can now be more certainly cured than bodily complaints.—  
 A Clergyman, late of Cambridge University, having cured himself of a nervous or mental  
 complaint of fourteen years' duration, and in nine years, out of 10,000 applicants, knows  
 not twenty un cured who followed his advice, offers, from benevolence, rather than gain, to  
 CURE others. Low spirits, mental debility and exhaustion, determination of blood to the  
 head, vertigo, bluntness, headache, groundless fear, failure of memory, incapacity for business,  
 study, &c., restlessness, irresolution, and insanity, &c., are curable by this important  
 discovery. Most recover in six weeks.—Apply or address to Dr. Willis Mosley, 9, Char-  
 lotte-street, Bloomsbury. At home from 11 to 3. Means of cure can be sent to all parts,  
 and the patients cured at home, or if located near the Doctor, be more speedily cured.

**MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.**—The  
 Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-  
 street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourn-  
 ing may be had at their establishment at a moment's requisition for the complete outfit of  
 Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will en-  
 sure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately.  
 Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Tures, Watered or plain Ducares, and Widows'  
 Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Coloured Silks introduced at this house,  
 as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strong-  
 est acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy mourning silks of every description.  
 The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in  
 mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head dresses, bagie berthes, trim 11311 &c. &c.—The  
 London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Reg 247-11141, 249 Oxford-  
 street—W. C. JAT, and Co.

**INVALIDS AND**  
**CHILDREN.**—INVALID  
 WHEEL CHAIRS, on every plan  
 studious of comfort to Invalids,  
 from the cheapest to the most ex-  
 pensive builds, New and Second-  
 hand, may now be had, on Sale or  
 Hire, at greatly reduced prices.—  
 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,  
 light, strong, easy, and safe, so  
 perfectly secure that Children may  
 be entrusted to the most care-  
 less hands with impunity.  
 Now in use from the Palace to  
 the cottage. A great collection  
 of all kinds of Children's Airing  
 Carriages at very reduced prices.—  
 INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY,  
 29, CITY ROAD, Finsbury-  
 square.



**LA POLKA.**—In consequence of the numerous applications  
 made to MRS. JAMES RAE for instruction in this Fashionable DANCE, in its  
 most recherché and perfect style (as danced in the elite of society in Paris), Mrs. RAE  
 has decided upon devoting MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS for the practice of it.  
 To commence NEXT MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at her residence, 50, Bezzant-street,  
 Oxford-street, where terms and particulars may be ascertained.—The Soirees Danantes on  
 Wednesday Evening, as usual.

**THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY** are still selling  
 Six Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; Six Pounds of Young Hyson for One  
 Sovereign; and Six Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 6s. The general impression that the markets  
 had seen the lowest point has been verified by the late transactions, and consequently the  
 public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Offices, No. 9,  
 Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

**"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL** can be closed instantana-  
 neously, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the  
 public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which  
 from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally adopted in preference to the incon-  
 venient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide,"  
 have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W.  
 and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street.

**SANDER and Co., 319 and 320, Holborn** (corner of  
 Southampton-buildings, and opposite Gray's-inn gate), have constantly on view the  
 largest Stock in London of TABLE GLASS, plainly or elegantly cut; Dinner, Dessert,  
 Breakfast and Tea Services, and Toilet Sets, in China, Iron-stone, and Earthenware; Orna-  
 mental China, Papier Maché, and Iron Tea Trays; Chandeliers, Lustres, Argand, Solar,  
 and Vesta Lamps; Hall Lanterns, stained or plain; Alabaster Figures, Vases, &c. Parties  
 favouring this establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to prices,  
 and will not be importuned to make purchases. Goods delivered in town and at the docks,  
 cartage free.

**CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC**  
 CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradi-  
 cate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with  
 perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B.  
 CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps  
 (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are  
 apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the  
 EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St.  
 Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from  
 an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little  
 trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the  
 last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. 1st or  
 loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**—Among the numerous  
 discoveries of economy, perhaps there is none more important than J. CART-  
 WRIGHT'S SAXONY BLACK or BLUE REVIVER, by which any article of dress,  
 viz.—Coat, Waistcoat, Trousers, Hat, Silk, Velvet, Lace, Crape, Veils, Silk Stockings, &c.,  
 may in a few minutes (if ever so faded, spotted, or soiled,) be made to look nearly equal to  
 new. The quality needs no comment, it having stood the test of twenty-five years' extensive  
 sale by all the respectable Oilmen, Stationers, Brushmakers, Perfumers, &c. Price 6d. and  
 1s. per bottle. The Trade, Merchants, Captains, &c., supplied by J. Cartwright, sole Prop-  
 rietor, 41, Threadneedle-street, City; and the principal Wholesale Houses.

**PATENT MINARET PARASOLS**, 4s. 6d. each.—The  
 elegant Novelty of the Season, Registered 6 and 7 Vic., c 65.—La Sylphide Tube,  
 5s. 6d. each. Also, a lot of Ivory Handles, at 1s. 11d. each; with 375 large size, at 2s. 11d.  
 A lot of rich Cameleons, fringed, at 2s. 3d. The Royal Blue Shade Satins, ivory tipped,  
 at 3s. 6d. each. Ojibweays, with handsome fringes, 6s. 6d. each. New Styles; with a great  
 variety of Children's Parasols: and a large assortment of Silk UMBRELLAS, from 4s. 11d.  
 to 9s. 6d.—To be had of JAMES BAILEY and CO., Albion-house, 77, St. Paul's Church-  
 yard, near Ludgate-hill, London.

**LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED**, without Springs, Clasp,  
 or Wires: Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmo-  
 ratum.—Messrs. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-  
 street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum  
 applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering  
 the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fatten Loose Teeth, whether arising  
 from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incurable Artificial or  
 Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth,  
 fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the  
 following charges.—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 45s. 5s. Arranged on the most approved  
 principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.  
 N.B. Removed from 60 Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

**HALL and ALLAN, of 69, 70, and 71, ST. PAUL'S-  
 CHURCHYARD**, having completed the extensive alterations found necessary by  
 the great increase of their trade, beg respectfully to invite Ladies and the Public generally  
 to an inspection of their NEW and SELENDID STOCK, selected in the Home and Conti-  
 nental Markets for the Season, comprising every novelty in French, Figured, and Plain  
 Satins; Brocade, Plain, and Fancy Gros de Naples, with most recherché designs in Paisley  
 and Lyons Shawls, Scarfs, Mantles, &c. Lams and Cachemere Dresses in every variety  
 of style. French Blondes, Collars, Lace, and every article in Millinery, including a magnifi-  
 cent assortment of Ribbons, French Flowers, Feathers, &c. Paris and Grenoble Kid  
 Gloves, Lisle Silk, and Cotton Hose, &c. The Linen Stock is replete in every department,  
 and comprises lots of 7 1/2 and 4 1/2 Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damask Cloths, Napkins,  
 &c., all of genuine fabric and warranted. Prints and Printed Muslins in all the new  
 designs.  
 Observe—WATERLOO HOUSE, 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK** for  
 1844.—**HEALTH.**—The exhalations from the earth, occasioned by the  
 higher temperature, acting on the human frame, first chilled and contracted by the cold dry  
 winds of the preceding month, and now relaxed by the mild moist air of this, give rise to  
 diseases which partake more or less of the character of ague, being mostly what is termed  
 the tertian type. Much languor is felt by weak persons; and in young, plethoric, or full-  
 blooded persons, irregular distribution of the blood, causing eruptions of the skin, or violent  
 head-aches. Young and stout persons even require some cooling purgative, as PAIN'S LIVER  
 PILLS, which will lessen the heat of the skin, and perfectly cleanse the system.—PAIN'S  
 LIVER PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words PAIN'S LIVER  
 PILLS, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes, at  
 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each.

**FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE.**  
 —A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London,  
 opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle-  
 pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's SILVER, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may  
 be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce as—  
 The Fiddle, oz. s. d. Prince Albert's, oz. s. d.  
 12 Table Spoons 30 at 7 2 10 15 0  
 12 Dessert ditto, 20 7 2 7 3 4  
 12 Table Forks 30 7 2 10 15 0  
 12 Dessert ditto, 20 7 2 7 3 4  
 2 Gravy Spoons, 10 7 2 3 11 8  
 1 Soup Ladle, 10 7 2 3 11 8  
 4 Sauce ditto, 10 7 8 3 16 8  
 4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong), 1 0 0  
 1 Fish Slice, 1 0 0



# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

[GRATIS.]

### HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 254 in our present Number.)

Until the discovery of those works printed by Pfister at Bamberg in 1461 and 1462, it was generally supposed that the art of printing was confined exclusively to Mentz till that city was taken by the

troops of the Archbishop Adolphus of Nassau, in October, 1462, when several of Faust and Scheffer's workmen, availing themselves of the opportunity of quitting their service, carried a knowledge of the art to other places. Faust and Scheffer, probably on account of this desertion of their workmen, appear to have discontinued their business for about two years; and when they resumed it, in 1465,

two Germans, Conrad Saeeynheim and Arnold Pannartz, who had most likely been in their service, had already established a press at the Monastery of Subbiaco, near Rome. The following is the order in which the art of printing became established at other places, with the names of the printers, and the titles of the first books which they printed.



SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING, 1518.—TRIUMPHS OF MAXIMILIAN.



1467. Cologne. Ulric Zell. "S. Augustini de Vita Christiana et de Singularitate Clericorum, libri," 4to.  
 1468. Augsburg. Gunther Zainer. "Meditationes Vitæ Christi," folio.  
 1469. Venice. Jeannes de Spira. "Ciceronis Epistolæ Familiæres," folio.  
 1470. Paris. Gering, Crantz, and Friburger. "Epistolæ Gasparini," folio.  
 1471. Strasburg. John Mentelin. "Bartholæi Decretum," folio.  
 1471. Naples. Sixtus Riessinger. "Bartholæi Lectura," folio.  
 1473. Utrecht. Ketelaar and Leempt. "Historia Scholastica," folio.  
 1474. Westminster. William Caxton. "The Game of Chess," folio. The first book printed in English was the "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye" printed for Caxton, at Cologne, about 1471.  
 1475. Barcelona. Nicholas Spindeler. "Valastus de Taranta, de Epidemia," folio.  
 1476. Brestock. Frates Vitæ Communis. "Lactantii Opera," folio.  
 1481. Leipsick. Marcus Brand. "Glossa Super Apocalypsim," 4to.  
 1483. Stockholm. J. Snell. "Dialogus Creatorum," 4to.  
 1489. Lisbon. Sam. Zorba and Itaban Riezer. "Comment. in Pentateuch," fol.  
 1493. Copenhagen. Gothofridus de Chemen. "Regulæ de Fig. Construct. Grammat." 4to.

There seems reason to believe that the progress of typography was viewed with jealousy by the old block-printers and wood-engravers, and that they were not at first willing to co-operate with the professors of the new art. At Augsburg, in 1471, where the business of wood-engraving and card-making appears to have been established for some time, the wood-engravers opposed Gunther Zainer's admission to the freedom of the city, which was necessary before he could begin business; and endeavoured to prohibit him from printing wood-engravings in his books. Through the interest, however, of Melchior Stambam, Abbot of St. Ulric's, the magistrates decided that Zainer, and John Schussler, another printer, whom the wood-engravers had also objected to, should be allowed to follow the business of printing without molestation, but that they should not print large initial letters from wood-blocks, nor insert wood-cuts in their books, as this would be an infringement of the privileges of the wood-engravers. Subsequently Zainer came to an agreement with the wood-engravers, who assented to his printing as many initial letters and wood-cuts as he pleased, provided that they had the engraving of them. From the first establishment of typography till 1467, no wood-cuts, of a pictorial character, are to be found in any books except those printed at Bamberg, by Albert Pfister, who appears to have had a press there for only a few years, and to have had no successor till 1481.

Next to the books printed by Pfister, the earliest book illustrated with wood-cuts is the "Meditationes Joannis de Torre-cremata," printed at Rome by Ulric Hahn, in 1467. In 1472, appeared the first edition of "Valturius," illustrated with numerous wood-cuts, printed at Verona, by "John of Verona, the son of Nicholas the Surgeon." Among the many curious cuts in this book are the figures of a bomb-shell, a hand-gun, and a boat with paddle-wheels, in the manner of a steam-boat—all of which have been supposed to have been invented long afterwards: but many things supposed to be new appear to be old when looking over old books, illustrated with drawings or wood-engravings. From this time, till the year 1500, the practice of illustrating books with wood-cuts gradually increased; and ornamental initial letters were more generally introduced. In an edition of the "Fasciculus Temporum," printed at Utrecht, by John Veldener, in 1480, an ornamental border, of foliage and flowers, engraved on wood, and surrounding the whole page, may be observed; and in an edition of the "Horæ in laudem Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ," printed at Paris, by Anthony Verard, 1483, every page is surrounded by an ornamental border, in imitation of the beautiful illuminated borders to be found in manuscript works of devotion of the same period. The practice of thus illustrating printed editions of the "Horæ," with ornamental borders, soon became prevalent in other countries, though the Parisian printers appear always to have been superior to all others in their tasteful "getting up" of books of this kind. Of the "Horæ" printed at Paris between 1500 and 1550, the editions published by Simon Vostre and Thielman Kerver are the most deservedly celebrated for their wood-engravings. In 1482 the first maps engraved on wood appeared in a folio edition of Ptolemy, printed at Ulm, by Leonard Hohl; and at the top of one of them is the name of the engraver, John Schnitzer, of Armsheim. From the difficulty of cutting small letters in wood, the method of entirely cutting out a piece of the block and inserting the names of places in type was subsequently invented. The earliest specimens of this method are to be seen in the maps to an edition of "Ptolemy," printed at Venice, by Jacobus Pentinus, in 1511. The earliest English book containing wood-cuts is the second edition of Caxton's "Game of Chess," without date, but supposed to have been printed in 1476.

All the wood-cuts which appear in books printed before 1486, consist of little more than outline, with the shadows and folds of the draperies indicated by a series of short parallel lines, but without the introduction of any lines crossing each other, forming what is technically called "cross-hatching;" and they are generally inferior, both in design and execution, to the cuts of the old block-books, such as the "Revelations and History of St. John," the "History of the Virgin," and the "Poor Preachers' Bible." The earliest specimen of cross-hatching occurs in the frontispiece to "Breydenbach's Travels," printed at Mentz, by Erhard Reuwich, in 1486. This beautiful cut, looking both at the design and the means employed to express it, is the most excellent and effective of the productions of the art of wood-engraving which had previously appeared. Several other cuts in the same volume, though less elaborately executed, also display in the drawing and composition the skill of a practised artist.

In 1493 appeared at Nuremberg the first edition of the work generally called the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, containing about 2000 illustrations, many of which are mere repetitions of the same subject printed from the same block. Though it is stated at the end of the work that the cuts were executed under the superintendence of two men of science, and of skill in the art of painting—William Pleydenwurff, and Michael Wolgemuth, who was the master of Albert Durer—they do no credit to either their knowledge or their taste. They have very much the appearance of "manufactured" cuts which had been furnished by contract at so much per hundred, as if quantity and not quality had been the chief object of the publisher. It may be truly said of most of them that they illustrate nothing but the want of taste in all the parties who were engaged in their production. Such rubbish was never before, nor since, presented to the world in any one work.

From this period cross-hatchings, as a means of representing shade and of indicating local colour, may generally be observed in old German wood-engravings; in Italy, however, the old manner of engraving, without cross-hatchings, and chiefly in outline, continued to prevail for upwards of thirty years later. The best specimens of Italian wood-engraving are to be found in a work entitled "Hyperotomachia Poliphili," printed at Venice by Aldus in 1499. Many of the cuts in this volume have a classical character, proving that the artist had paid considerable attention to the antique, and was not merely a transmitter of Gothic conventionalities. The designs have been ascribed both to Andrea Mantegna and to Raffaele, though upon no other ground than conjecture: Raffaele indeed was only 10 when the work was printed.

For many years after the establishment of typography, the practice of block-printing was still continued by the old wood-engravers; and specimens of single sheets, such as sheet almanacks, or wall-calendars as they were called by the Germans, executed in this manner, between 1480 and 1500, and even later, are preserved in several libraries on the continent. In the first edition of the "Speculum Salvationis," a work which some learned men have supposed to have been printed by Laurence Coster, about 1440, the cuts at the top of the page, in light sepia-coloured ink, have been printed by means of friction with a kind of burnisher, while the text below has been printed from metal types, by means of a press, in black full-bodied ink. In a later edition of this

work, with the same cuts, some pages of the text are printed from engraved wood-blocks, while the others are printed from type. The only key to this mystery seems to be, that the cuts had been the property of a block-printer, who having had the text of the first edition set up and printed from types, tried to cut the text for the second entirely on wood, but got tired before he had finished his task, and so was obliged to apply again to a letter-press printer to enable him to complete the work. This edition of the "Speculum Salvationis" has generally been referred to by Coster's advocates as containing a proof of his having invented the art of printing with moveable types. The assumption is that he first began to print the text from engraved wood-blocks, and that he afterwards invented the art of printing from metal types, with which he completed the remainder. Both the assumption and the conclusion are specious; but both, notwithstanding, are wrong. The theory is directly in opposition to the fact as displayed by the books themselves. If any argument can "make that fiction which was once a fact," there is a chance for Laurence Coster: but his advocates have still "their work to do." There are no means of ascertaining when the first edition of the Speculum appeared, though it is not likely that it was printed earlier than 1472. In 1483, John Veldener printed at Culemburg, a quarto edition of the Speculum, with the same cuts that had appeared in the earlier folio editions, but the blocks had been sawn in two in order that they might suit the smaller page.

#### WOOD-ENGRAVING IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Though the earliest of the wood-cuts designed by Albert Durer appeared towards the close of the fifteenth century, yet as by far the greater number appeared in the sixteenth, it appears preferable to commence this section with some account of his works, in order to mark more emphatically an important epoch in the history of wood-engraving, for no artist of his time contributed more to its advancement. He was born at Nuremberg, on the 12th May, 1471, and continued with his father, who was a goldsmith, and, consequently, a kind of engraver, till his sixteenth year; when, having conceived a great desire to become a painter, he was placed as a pupil with Michael Wolgemuth, for three years, to learn the art of painting. On the expiration of this term, he left his master, and proceeded, in 1490, to travel, for further instruction and experience, according to the custom of both German artists and artisans of that period. In the course of his travels, which probably did not extend beyond Germany, he visited Colmar, where he was kindly entertained by the brothers of Martin Schongauer, a painter of great eminence, and the best copper-plate engraver in Germany of his time. He did not, however, see the great artist himself, though some writers have supposed that he was Durer's master in the art of engraving. Durer returned to Nuremberg in 1492, where he shortly afterwards married Agnes Frey, a woman of considerable personal charms, but of bad temper. It has been said that she was the plague of his life, and that she hastened his death by her urging him to unremitting exertions, for the sake of getting money. In looking over Durer's numerous works, it is painful to think that some, which seem to have been engraved *con amore*, may have been in reality "worked on" by the artist, when incited, but not inspired, by his shrewish wife. The earliest date to be found on any of Durer's copper-plates is 1494. Whether he received any instruction in the art of engraving, beyond what he might acquire, when working with his father, as a goldsmith, is unknown.

It is deserving of remark that one of the earliest subjects which occupied Durer's pencil as a designer on wood, was the Apocalypse—a subject which had been a favourite with the old wood-engravers, and whose illustrations of it, and of an apocryphal history of St. John, constitute one of the oldest of the block books. It appears also to have been printed and published by Durer, on his own account, as the block-books were by the old wood-engravers. It consists of sixteen cuts, of folio size, with the simple title, in German: "The Revelation of St. John," and the imprint, at the end, "Printed at Nuremberg, by Albert Durer, painter, 1498." Another work of Durer's, consisting of illustrations of the History of the Virgin, which had also formed the subject of one of the old pictorial block-books, appeared in 1511; and a series of eleven large cuts, illustrative of Christ's Passion, was published by him about the same time.

The wood-engravings which constitute those three works are decidedly superior to any that preceded them. The drawing is free and vigorous, and the composition, or arrangement of the several objects, displays great skill in this department of pictorial art. The expression, action, and costume of the several figures, though displaying many of the peculiarities of the German school, as well as of Durer's individual ideal, evince yet more strongly the active imagination and the practised hand of a truly great artist. His eye for nature is evident in them all; and he seldom neglects an opportunity of introducing some object or incident which reminds the spectator of real life, although possibly it may not harmonise with his ideal of the subject. Though his men and women appear much more like Germans of the fifteenth, than Jews and Gentiles of the first century, yet they all suggest the idea of real persons doing what is appropriate to the character and situation assigned to them by the imagination of the artist. There may be, indeed, anachronisms discoverable in the costume, and the treatment of the subject may seem not sufficiently elevated, yet a spirit which speaks to the mind pervades the whole. The landscapes are skillfully introduced; and in them, for the first time in any wood engravings, trees are naturally represented, by their appropriate characteristics of different kinds of stems, branches, and foliage. In many old wood-engravings a tree is indicated by a scrubby looking symbol, which bears about as much resemblance to the thing represented, as a bad drawing of an old birch broom bears to a living oak.

In Durer's works, whether paintings, copper-plates, or wood-engravings, and also in the works of several other German artists of his time, a striking peculiarity may be observed in the drapery of the female figures. This peculiarity consists in the sharpness and stiffness of the folds, which suggest the idea of the drapery having been starched and cast on the figure when wet, and of then being allowed to dry there without being moved. This appearance indeed was probably occasioned from the custom which the German artists of that period had of casting their draperies on little lay figures, in a thin kind of paper, which they allowed to dry before making their drawing.

Another great work of Durer's, but not one of his best, is a large triumphal arch designed by him for the Emperor Maximilian. It consists of ninety-two pieces, separately engraved on wood, and forming when united one vast subject, which is about ten feet high by nine and a half wide. Durer also designed for the Emperor a triumphal car, which was engraved on wood by Jerome Resch, one of the most celebrated wood-engravers of his time. This subject consists of eight pieces, which, when joined together, are upwards of 7 feet long by about 18 inches high. The Emperor Maximilian was a great patron of the art of wood-engraving. Besides the two subjects above mentioned drawn by Durer, the following were also drawn and engraved on wood by the Emperor's order for the purpose of commemorating the principal events of his life and perpetuating his fame. 1. The cuts to a volume entitled the "Adventures of Sir Theurdank," an allegorical poem, said to have been the joint composition of the Emperor and his secretary, Melchior Pfintzing, and narrating several of the personal adventures of the Emperor himself under the character of Sir Theurdank, the pink of courtesy and knighthood. This work, which was first printed at Nuremberg in 1517 contains a hundred and eighteen cuts,

probably all designed by Hans Schauflein, whose monogram and mark occur on about half a dozen of them: his mark is a little shovel, a rebus of his name Schauflein, which in German signifies a little shovel or baker's peel. 2. The cuts to a work entitled the "Wise King," a work relating to the history of the Emperor's father, and his own education. This work was not completed at the time of the Emperor's death, though all the cuts appear to have been finished and impressions of them taken. The original blocks having been discovered in the Jesuits' College at Graz in Stiria, the text and cuts were printed together for the first time, at Vienna, in 1775. There are two hundred and thirty six old cuts in the work, and of this number ninety-two contain the mark of Hans Burgmair. 3. A series of large cuts usually known by the title of the Triumphs of Maximilian, but sometimes confounded with the Triumphal Car designed by Durer. Most of the designs for the Triumphs were made by Hans Burgmair, but the whole of the cuts do appear to have been finished at the time of Maximilian's death, which happened on the 12th January 1519. Forty of the original blocks of this series having been discovered at Ambras in the Tyrol, and ninety-five more at the Jesuits' College at Graz, the whole were brought to Vienna and deposited in the Imperial Library; and in 1796 an edition of them was printed at Vienna, by permission of the Austrian Government. The blocks are all of pear-tree, and at the back of several of them the names or marks of the engravers are written. Of the hundred and thirty-five cuts of the Triumphs published there are sixteen which probably do not belong to the series, as the subjects are not to be found in the original drawings of Hans Burgmair, now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and as the style in which they are designed is so different from that of the others. The Triumphs are the best, both in design and engraving, of all the wood-cuts executed for the Emperor, not excepting those designed by Albert Durer. Besides the several series above enumerated, there are many other wood-cuts relating to the Emperor and his family, which appear to have been drawn and engraved by his order. The following cut is a fac-simile of one of the figures in the Triumphs.

The whole number of wood-cuts which contain Albert Durer's mark, and which were unquestionably designed by him, is about two hundred; the earliest are those of the Apocalypse, printed in 1498, and the two latest are his own portrait and the siege of a fortified town, both dated 1527, the year before his death. Whether Durer, and other celebrated painters of his time, such as Hans Burgmair and Lucas Cranach, who were accustomed to make drawings on wood, were also wood-engravers, has frequently been debated, but never positively determined, and probably never will be. It has been indeed positively asserted that they were, but no satisfactory proof of the fact has been produced. Assuming as an indisputable fact that they did not engrave *all* the cuts which bear their mark, and admitting that they did engrave *some* of them, the question then is, *which* really are the cuts engraved by themselves? But as this question cannot be decided, the result of the supposition that they did engrave on wood themselves, is that, as wood-engravers, they were not superior to many of the mere workmen of the period whose names have died with them. It may be said, indeed, that those cuts ought to be ascribed to them which display the greatest excellence in the execution; but this is merely cutting the knot, not untying it, for how can it be known that the best cuts are of their own engraving, and how is their excellence to be estimated?

Of the large wood-cuts with Durer's mark, there is one in particular which has frequently been referred to as a master-piece of wood engraving, and which, from its superiority in point of workmanship, has been supposed to have been executed in part, if not entirely, by Durer himself. It is thus described in the catalogue of the late Wm. Young Ottley's engravings:—"God the Father, seated in Heaven, supporting the dead body of Christ, a master-piece of wood-engraving, most probably in part executed by Albert's own hand." Although it is undeniable that there is more *work* in this cut than in most of the others drawn by Durer, and that the lines, both single and crossing, are more clearly and delicately engraved, yet it by no means necessarily follows that when viewed as a whole, and as a production of imitative art, it should be a master-piece of wood-engraving. The excellence of any wood-engraving, when regarded as a production of art, and not as a mere mechanical piece of workmanship, does not consist in delicately engraved single lines and elaborate cross-hatchings alone, but in the proper adaptation and sufficient execution of lines, of whatever kind, as the means of appropriately suggesting the artist's idea of his subject to the mind of the spectator. In this latter respect the so-called "master-piece" of Durer's wood-engravings is deficient; too much mere mechanical labour has been bestowed on it; the means are too obtrusive, for the eye is more forcibly arrested by the evidence of the workman's labour than the mind is affected by the artist's design. This cut—which has been so highly praised by some who appear to have mistaken elaborate execution for artistic excellence in wood-engraving—may, however, form a useful study to engravers and designers on wood, not indeed as an example to be imitated, but as affording so striking an instance of misapplied labour in the quantity of its cross-hatchings, which suggest no idea of either colour or texture to the imagination, and are expressive of nothing but the workman's pains.

Though no one of the cuts with Durer's mark is so decidedly superior in execution to many others of the same period as to warrant the assumption of its having been engraved by himself, and, consequently, of his being one of the best wood-engravers of his time, yet as he was a man of great and various talents, and singularly expert in the employment of the instruments of art, it is yet possible that he might occasionally have taken up the graver, and engraved some portions of the cuts designed by himself. He was one of the best painters of his time in Germany, and his talent in this branch of art was very highly estimated by many contemporary Italian painters, among whom was Giovanni Bellini, the master of Titian; though there were others—as he himself writes, in a letter from Venice, in 1506—who said, that though he could engrave well, yet his paintings were not according to ancient art, and that he knew not how to manage his colours. He was one of the best copperplate engravers of his time, and he appears to have been the first person who applied the process of etching—that is, of "biting-in" the lines by means of a corrosive liquid—for the purpose of obtaining impressions on paper from a plate of metal. Two of Durer's earliest etchings are dated 1511, and it has been conjectured that they were executed on iron plates. There appears reason to believe that the process of etching was employed both by German and Italian armourers in "biting-in" the ornamental figures on plate-armour, before it was applied by Durer to the purposes of engraving, in the more limited sense of the word.

Durer was also an excellent sculptor, or rather carver, as his productions in this department of art, both from their size and material, are rather carvings than sculptures. There is an admirable specimen of his talent in this branch of art preserved in the British Museum. The subject is the "Birth of St. John the Baptist," and it is executed in hone-stone; and, though the dimensions are only seven and three-quarter inches high by five and a half wide, the different figures are executed in bold relief, and their various characters and expressions are most distinctly portrayed. This gem of art, though but a carving in hone-stone, formerly belonged to the late R. Payne Knight, who purchased it at Brussels, for five hundred guineas. Durer not only excelled in the practice of art, but also wrote on the theory. His work on "The Proportions of the Human Body," first printed at Nuremberg, in 1527, was translated both into Latin and



French, and was several times reprinted. He also wrote two other works—"An Essay on the Fortification of Towns and Villages," and "Instructions for Measuring with the Rule and Compass." He died at Nuremberg, on the 6th April, 1528, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a great artist and a good man.

Of the other artists, of the time of Albert Durer, who made drawings on wood, the following may be enumerated as the best in this respect:—Lucas Cranach, born at Cranach, in the territory of Bamberg, chiefly patronised by the princes of the Electoral House of Saxony, and who generally inserted a shield of their arms in his cuts, perhaps to signify either that he enjoyed their patronage, or that the cuts were executed at their instance. Hans Burgmair, born at Augsburg. Hans Schauflein, born at Nuremberg. Hans Baldung Grün, a pupil of Durer. Lucas Van Leyden: there are but few wood-engravings of this artist's designing. Urse Graff, of Basle, who, in a cut, with the date 1523, calls himself a goldsmith and die-sinker: several of the ornamented title-borders in books printed by Frobenius contain the mark of Urse Graff. From the time that Albert Durer first began to draw on wood until his decease, more wood-cuts appear to have been engraved in Germany than in any equal period of time, either before or since; and the best have, in respect to design, been rarely surpassed, or even equalled, in any country, or at any time. More than one artist of great reputation in modern times has, in his historic compositions, freely availed himself of the assistance to be derived from old German wood-engravings of the time of Albert Durer.

In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, wood-engraving does not appear to have met with much encouragement in Italy; and the comparatively few wood-cuts which are to be found in books printed in Italy at that period are generally feebly designed and slightly executed, forming a striking contrast when compared with the more boldly drawn and more elaborately executed German wood-engravings of the same period. It has frequently been asserted by many writers on art, that the method of engraving in chiaro-scuro on wood was first introduced by Ugo da Carpi, an Italian artist, who executed several subjects in this manner, chiefly after designs by Raffaele, about 1518. There is, however, good reason to believe that this method had been previously employed by German artists; for there is a chiaro-scuro wood engraving with the mark of Lucas Cranach, dated 1509. Three others are also known—two by Hans Baldung Grün, and one by Hans Burgmair—which are respectively dated 1509, 1510, and 1512. The manner of producing an imitation of a chiaro-scuro drawing, by means of wood-engraving, consists in engraving the subject on two or more blocks, and in printing from them, by successive impressions, the various gradations of light and shade, in the same colour, but in different degrees of strength. Some of Ugo da Carpi's chiaro-scuros are printed in a kind of mulberry colour, while others are of a sage-green. The colour usually employed by subsequent wood-engravers is a kind of sepia. In the titles of several German books, printed between 1513 and 1570, a tint of sepia has been printed over the ornamental wood-cut border. Chiaro-scuro engraving appears to have been much more highly appreciated, and more successfully cultivated in Italy than in Germany; for the Italian chiaro-scuros are not only much more numerous than the German, but are infinitely superior to them both in design and effect. The best Italian chiaro-scuros are chiefly from designs by Raffaele and Parmegiano.

From the origin of printing till about the time of Albert Durer's decease, most of the books which appeared were folios and quartos, chiefly for the use of the learned and studious; and even those of a lighter character which were printed for the solace and amusement of knights and squires, and lords and ladies—for at that period there was no reading public—appeared in the same solid form. Reading, even for amusement, was then indeed a task for many a gallant knight and noble dame; for however interested they might be in the story, they yet found great difficulty in spelling out the words in which it was told; a difficulty which originated in the want of a good spelling-book, and from their not having been thoroughly initiated in the mysteries of *a, b, ab*, and which was increased by the contracted words which are so frequent in early printed books. In several historical works—whose reputation is much greater than their merit—we are told of sundry kings and queens, and other great personages of former times, who were so devoted to literature, that they always had some useful or interesting book read to them *when they were at meals*. In such instances, however, of a love of literature, it is generally to be suspected that the party so extolled was really indifferent to reading, and could best endure to hear a good book read at a time when other pleasing occupations of the senses did not permit the subject to become fatiguing; the substantial viands being too engrossing to allow of any great appetite for the spare "feast of reason." When a taste for reading became more generally diffused, books of a smaller form, and on a greater variety of subjects, were more generally published; and, as a natural consequence, the cuts with which they were illustrated were of a smaller size and more delicate execution than those which had previously appeared in the older folios and quartos. From about 1530, a decided improvement in point of execution may be generally observed in the wood-cuts contained in books printed in Italy, and more especially in those printed at Venice. At that period there were more printers in Venice than in any other city of Europe, and they appear to have been among the first who printed books of comparatively small form for general circulation. Many books, which the jealousy of governments, or the hostility of particular classes, did not allow of being printed in other countries, readily found publishers in republican Venice. Basle and Lyons were also celebrated about this time as marts for books, and the printers of the latter city appear to have been the rivals of those of Venice in the publication of small and neatly printed books.

Hans Holbein—who, in addition to his fame as a painter, is entitled to the credit of having been one of the best designers on wood of his time—was the son of a painter, of the same name, and appears to have been born at Augsburg, about 1498. About the beginning of the sixteenth century his father removed to Basle, and there his son was brought up by him to his own profession. Young Hans gave tokens of his great future excellence as a painter at an early age; and Hegner, his biographer, mentions a portrait in oil, of considerable merit, which he painted when he was only fifteen. Like many other eminent German painters of his time he made designs for wood-engravers and goldsmiths, and he occasionally travelled, in Switzerland and Suabia, in search of employment as an artist. Though the works which he executed while he resided at Basle bear testimony both of his industry and talents, it would appear that he was either very poorly remunerated or that he was improvident, for he is generally represented as having been in poor circumstances. As his contemporaries give him the character of a "jolly fellow," who loved his glass and was rather partial to low company, it is likely that he was both unthrifty and badly paid—two grand obstacles to an artist's attaining to "easy circumstances," however great his talents. He was intimate with Erasmus, who then resided at Basle, and painted two or three portraits of him. The following is a copy of a wood-engraving of one of those portraits which appeared in an edition of Sebastian Munster's "Cosmography," printed at Basle in 1550.

In 1525 Holbein appears to have entertained the design of visiting England, probably influenced by the praise bestowed on one of his portraits of Erasmus, which appears to have been sent by the latter to



ERASMUS AFTER HOLBEIN.

Sir Thomas More. Sir Thomas, in a letter to Erasmus, dated 18th of December, 1525, alludes to Holbein's wish to visit England, and says that though he may not find it so fruitful as he may expect, yet that he, Sir Thomas, will do what he can that he may not find it entirely barren.

Holbein set out for England about the beginning of September, 1526: and, as he intended to pass through Antwerp on his way, Erasmus gave him a letter of introduction to his friend Peter Ægidius, a person of considerable influence in that city. This letter is written in the style of a cool and cautious patron, who does not wish to be debited with any favours that might be shown to the party introduced. Holbein is indeed praised as an excellent artist, who is proceeding to England to gain a few "angels;" but it is also indirectly intimated that he is a person of little consequence; that should he wish to see Quintin Matsys, Ægidius can send his servant with him to show him the house, should he not have leisure to go with him himself.

Holbein, on his arrival in England, appears to have been well received by Sir Thomas More, and it is generally supposed that he continued to reside in his house till 1528, when he was appointed painter to Henry VIII. From entries in the household accounts of Henry, it would appear that Holbein's salary, or fee, as court-painter, was thirty pounds per annum, which would be equal to a hundred and fifty pounds in the present day. It is probable that he was paid a certain sum in addition for each picture that he painted for the king, and was also permitted to paint for other persons on his own account, when not fully employed on the commissions of his royal master. Though he visited Basle, where he had left his wife and two children, on three occasions—namely, in 1529, 1533, and 1538—yet, for the rest of his life, England was the place of his settled abode. It has been supposed that towards the end of his life he was comparatively neglected. He died of the plague in 1551, in the second year of the reign of Queen Mary, whose portrait he had painted the year before. On Holbein's merits as a painter it is unnecessary here to enlarge. His style was truly original; he imitated no master and he was the representative of no school. His portraits, beyond those of any other artist of his time, are distinguished by life-like character and natural expression—two qualities, which, in an individual likeness, are of much more positive value than a "graceful turn of the head," and an "elevating touch of the ideal." Holbein appears to have painted men and women as they were, not as he might fancy that they ought to be; and hence nothing that suggests the idea of an affected or theatrical character is to be perceived in his portraits. In his day there were no female opera-dancers from whose fascinating, though *falsetto*, expression he might snatch a grace, to be transferred to the heads of the female nobility.

Though Holbein made many excellent designs on wood, yet his fame in this respect chiefly rests on the cuts contained in a small book usually called the "Dance of Death," the first edition of which, containing forty-one cuts, appeared at Lyons in 1538. It was many times reprinted there, and in all the editions subsequent to the third, which appeared in 1545, additional cuts are introduced. The eighth edition, published in 1562, contains fifty-eight cuts, being seventeen more than were in the first; but of those additional cuts seven at least have no relation to the original subject, although it is likely that they were all drawn by Holbein. A piracy of the work, with fac-similes of the cuts, was published at Venice in 1545; and another piracy was published at Cologne in 1555, and several times reprinted. The cuts in the Venice and Cologne editions are greatly inferior to the originals. Several editions were subsequently published at different places, with the subjects engraved on copper; and about 1648 thirty of the subjects were etched by Hollar, who appears to have copied the inferior cuts of the Cologne edition, and not to have improved on his models. The cuts of the "Dance of Death" were also copied on wood, with occasional alterations and modifications, by John Bewick, for a little work published under the title of "Emblems of Mortality," in 1789; and fac-similes are also given in Mr. Douce's "Dance of Death," published in 1833. In this work Mr. Douce has laboured in vain to prove that Holbein was not the designer of the original cuts of the "Dance of Death." His trifling arguments have neither weakened Holbein's title nor added to his own fame. The testimony of contemporary writers that Holbein was the designer of the cuts of the Lyons "Dance of Death," is direct and positive, and is confirmed by the internal evidence of the cuts themselves, when compared with other undisputed works of Holbein; and yet his well-founded title is to be set aside on mere speculation, supported, indeed, by an apocryphal letter, supposed to have been written in the reign of William III. by one T. Nieuhoff Picard—a name which, from the letter itself, may be justly suspected of being an *alias* for the Man in the Moon.

The idea of Holbein's "Dance of Death" was probably suggested

by a series of illustrations of the same subject painted on the wall of a court-house attached to the Dominican convent at Basle. Such subjects, representing Death in the act of seizing men and women of all ranks and ages, were in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to be found painted, as a "memento mori," on the walls of churches in several places in Europe. There was a "Dance of Death" painted in the cloisters of Old St. Paul's, London, which was said to have been executed in the reign of Henry VI., at the cost of Jenkin Carpenter, one of the executors of Richard Whittington, so celebrated in nursery literature, in connection with his cat. There was also a "Dance of Death" at Lubeck, Minden, Leipsic, Dijon, Paris, and several other places. It would appear that what is now generally called the "Dance of Death" was frequently called the "Dance Macabre," in France, towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, from the supposed name of the author, Macabre, who wrote the verses explaining the several subjects. The first edition of the "Dance Macabre," with wood-cuts and explanatory verses, was printed at Paris by Guy Marchant in 1485; and an edition was also printed at Lyons in 1499, nearly forty years before the publication, at the same place, of Holbein's "Dance of Death."

Though many of the subjects in the old "Dance Macabre" and in Holbein's "Dance of Death" are nearly alike, and represent the same characters, yet the manner in which they are treated is very different; while the former display much both of the rudeness and the feebleness of early art, the latter display in every figure the vigorous conception and practised hand of a master. All Holbein's characters are admirably represented, whether old or young, lay or clerical, knight or ploughman, patron or client, merchant or pedlar; in every subject the story is plainly, simply, and yet most significantly told. Even the skeleton Death seems to be alive; now arresting a Pope in his pride of place, now spearing a stout warrior with his own lance; and anon, as a *dame d'honneur*, conducting an empress to the grave, or, as a kidnapper, dragging away a peasant's child; and most clearly indicating by his action and expression that he dispatches his business, with people of all ranks and ages, with great ease and pleasure to himself. Although those cuts are "glossed" or expounded with texts of Scripture and serious moral reflections, yet the spirit which pervades them is essentially comic—the droll fellow who creates the amusement, by balking the hopes of mortals, being DEATH. It is indeed questionable if any man in viewing those imaginary freaks of Death's emblem ever thought seriously of his own end—of the hour when he himself should fall before the great King of Terrors,

The scytheman of the earth,  
Whose harvest rounds the year; who ne'er had death  
Since first the world was peopled.

The cuts of Holbein's "Dance of Death" are executed in a manner worthy of the designs. They are truly master-pieces of wood-engraving; and though they have been frequently copied, all the so-called fac-similes that have hitherto appeared, are far inferior to the originals. A few years ago one of the best wood engravers of this, or indeed any other country, being asked his opinion of those cuts, and if he thought that he could re-engrave them in a manner equally excellent, replied, "They are the best wood-engravings that I have ever seen; and I certainly do not think that if I were to re-engrave them, my copies would be equal to the originals. Such things as they are, engraved in the best manner, from original designs, which have all the spirit of the master to guide the engraver, can never be equalled by any copies." There is no needless display of mere mechanical skill in those cuts; they are executed in a manner at once simple and efficient; and they are not so remarkable for the mere delicacy of the lines, as for lines properly applied to convey a meaning. It has not been ascertained who was the engraver, though one Hans Lutzburger, who was probably a native of Basle, appears to have the best pretensions to the honour. He was unquestionably the engraver of an alphabet of initial letters designed by Holbein, containing subjects nearly the same as several of those in the "Dance of Death" published at Lyons, in 1538, and executed in a similar style; and one of the cuts in the latter work contains as a mark the letters H. L., which, whether intended or not, are certainly the initial letters of the name Hans Lutzburger. Letters of the alphabet above referred to are to be met with in books printed both at Basle and Strasburg, about 1530.

[This Treatise will be continued in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS every week until completed.]

[Owing to the illness of the engraver to whom the illustration of this article has been intrusted, we are unable to present to our readers in this Supplement some highly-finished specimens of the more advanced state of Wood-Engraving; but they will appear in future numbers of our journal, until the Treatise is completed.]



## FINE ARTS.



PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

## PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

This is a companion illustration to the exquisite scene engraved in No. 89 of our journal; and, like its *avant courier*, is copied from a splendid print engraved by Eugene Jazet, from a painting by Schopin.

## PAUL TO VIRGINIA.

Though in a wood  
And solitude,  
Bewilder'd from our home—  
I feel with thee  
Sweet Virginie!  
Tis happy thus to roam!  
For in this loneliness,

Amid our deep distress,  
The music of the birds  
Cannot compare  
With what I dare  
To call the melody of thy dear words!  
We're left all desolate—but hark!  
I hear Fidele's trusty bark—  
And see he comes—  
Domingo too—  
We near our homes  
When they're in view!  
Then let me gently guide you there—  
Sweet girl! awake from thy despair—  
And be this stolen kiss the charm  
To shield thee hence from every harm!



COURSING—GREYHOUNDS.

## COURSING.—GREYHOUNDS.

We present our readers with a portrait of one of "the most distinguished" greyhounds of the past season, "Smuggler," the property of Mr. Salter, of Pimlico, some of whose breed have lately been sent to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. "Smuggler" is a dog of noble

breed—a descendant from the celebrated "Snowball." He has extraordinary speed and courage, with unflinching bottom, and is supposed to be one of the best bred dogs of the present day; he is now three years old. We have not space for his pedigree, which is considered in the sporting world to be the best extant.

## CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

In passing over Waterloo-bridge a few days since, we were struck with the appearance of a large tower, forming a conspicuous object on the Surrey side of the river. Upon inquiry, we found the new fabric which had sprung up so rapidly in the Cornhill-road, to be a lighthouse in course of erection on the extensive premises of Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, the engineers and iron-founders.

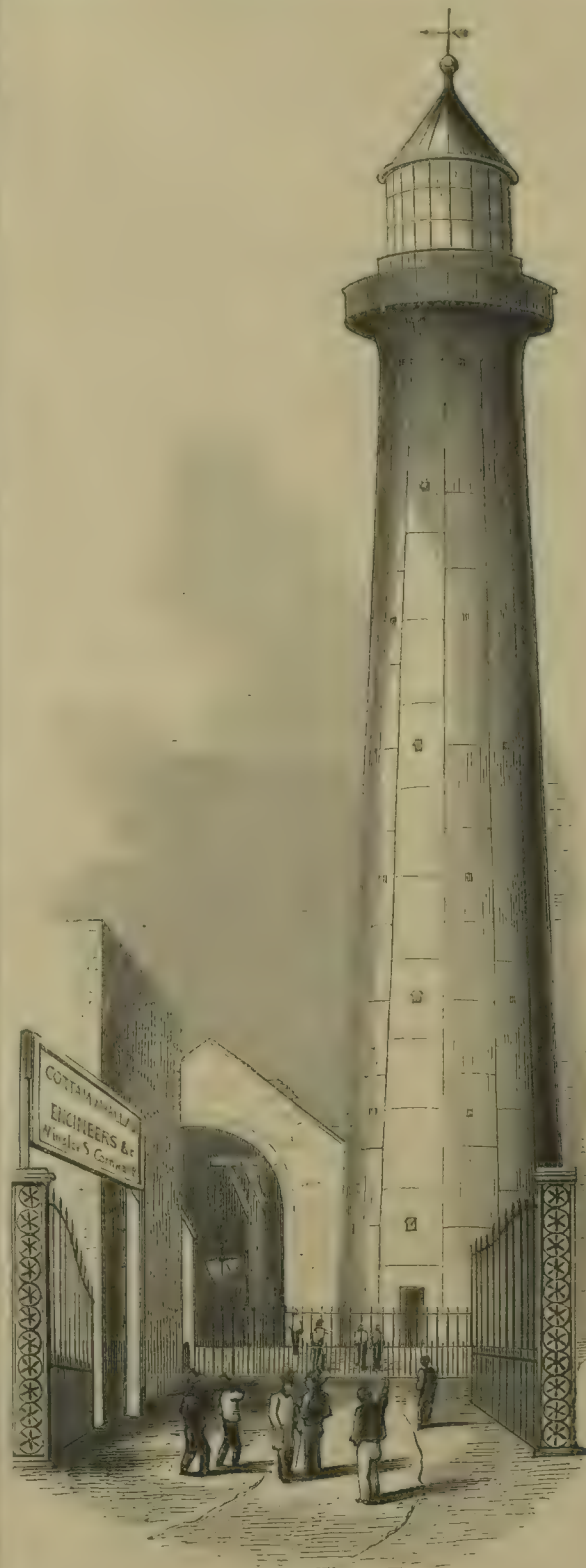
The tower is constructed of cast-iron concentric plates, and it is intended, when permanently fixed, for a lighthouse on the sea shore of the island of Bermuda, in the West Indies.

The extreme height of the whole, from the base to the ball on the top of the lantern will be, when completed, as seen in the engraving, about 130 feet. The outside diameter at the base is 24 feet, tapering upwards to 14 feet, and then springing out to a diameter of 20 feet; so as to form the platform, round the edge of which is fastened a palisade railing. On this platform will be placed the lamp-room, a polygon of 16 sides and about 15 feet diameter.

The tower is divided into seven floors, exclusive of the platform or gallery. The communication between the base and the first floor, about twenty feet from the ground, is by a spiral staircase, winding round the column in the centre. The space between the staircase and outer plates forming the tower, will be a solid mass of brickwork and concrete.

At this floor the interior brick casing is reduced to a thickness of 18 inches, and is carried up in a perpendicular line, leaving a circular room of 18 feet in diameter. The spiral staircase is then carried round the interior circumference of this floor to the second floor, which has likewise a casing of brick. The spiral staircases then pass from floor to floor in the same manner, until they reach the interior of the lamp-room.

The whole structure is to be lighted by 36 port-holes, each fitted with a pane of strong plate glass in the centre, and attached to the shell of the tower by hinges.



CAST-IRON LIGHT-HOUSE.

The tower is formed of 135 plates; the base plates have a surface of about 56 square feet; the plates decrease in proportion to the cone; each plate has a flange or edge projecting inwards, and is joined together in the manner seen in Fig. 1—a horizontal section of a pair of plates, showing the joint. Fig. 2, a Sectional Elevation: the screws and nuts hold the plates together, and the hollow space between the flanges is filled with iron cement, and forms a perfectly air and water-tight joint.

The three upper floors following those cased with brick, have an interior casing of wrought iron, with an air space between the plates forming the tower, and the casing with mouldings and pilasters of oak.

In considering the many useful purposes to which iron is now applied, there is not one that can be more beneficial than its application to the construction of light-houses. How many of the colonies of Great Britain are surrounded by dangerous reefs and rocks, causing the destruction of numerous vessels yearly. Now these dangerous situations might be made comparatively safe by a lighthouse; and it is not generally known that a commodious and permanent structure of this kind can be made in England, and easily transported, at a comparatively trifling cost; whilst it will require little more foundation than levelling the spot on which it may be placed by a small number of men, and thus be constructed and set up within a few months.

Fig 1

Fig 2



## HER MAJESTY ISABELLA II., QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The youthful Maria Isabella, who, at this moment, occupies the throne of Spain, is about thirteen years and a half old, having been born Oct. 10, 1830. In the general outline of her features, her Majesty is thought to resemble her father, Ferdinand, whom she succeeded Sept. 29, 1833. Mr. Haverty, in his amusing "Wanderings in Spain," thus describes her Majesty:—"She is, by no means, so beautiful as the Infanta, but is much fairer; her figure also is good, and her neck and arms worthy of a sculptor's study; and, although at that time no more than twelve years and six months old, she seemed to have sprung into womanhood. She was robed in white satin, waved with flowers of delicate tint, and wore a diadem of silver richly spangled with diamonds—the great golden crown having been placed on a table near the throne. Her train, which was of deep green velvet, lined with ermine, was borne by an officer of the household; and Madame Mina, the royal *camarera* and *governante*, walked behind her Majesty, dressed in the plain black costume of a Spanish lady." The following is another pen-and-ink sketch of her Majesty, from the same lively hand:—

On Sunday, in the Palace Chapel, where the music is invariably enchanting, I had an opportunity of seeing the Queen and her royal sister attend mass in public, as they always do on Sundays and great festivals. \* \* At length martial music was heard in the court of the palace, and echoed through the spacious galleries; a train of priests in surplices entered and took their seats on benches along one side of the open central space; priests robed for the celebration of mass followed, with the venerable patriarch of the Indies in his oriental robes; the great lattice of the royal closet was drawn aside, and the young Queen and her sister appeared inside, on two thrones, that of the Infanta being at the Queen's left. When they knelt, they appeared quite at the front of the lattice, but when sitting, the Queen was partly concealed from those on the men's side of the chapel; and the amiable little Infanta seemed to devote, perhaps, too much of her attention to her royal sister, who was evidently the object of all her admiration and affection. They wore bonnets of green velvet, but on subsequent occasions, I frequently saw them wear the Spanish mantilla, of which the Queen is said to be particularly fond. When the Queen's name was mentioned in the prayers at mass, the train of priests turned round and bowed to her Majesty, but she only returned the salutation with a rapid inclination of the head; and in this, as well as in her other abrupt gestures, such as starting every moment from her seat, and tossing her head about violently, she displayed not only an extremely defective education, but, it is to be feared, a sullenness and violence of disposition also. In this respect, it is apprehended that she will but too strongly resemble her royal father, as she decidedly does in a certain coarseness of expression about the mouth and chin, if not in the general outline of her features. On one occasion, I saw her Majesty lose temper so much, because her governess could not make her understand the parts of the office in her prayer-book, that she shut up the book in a pet, and refused to speak with her sister, who was gently endeavouring to soothe her anger.

## MISS EDGEWORTH'S HOUSE.

Edgeworthstown is situated in the county Longford, and is the residence of Maria Edgeworth, who has done so much by way of illustrating the Irish character, as well as to benefit literature in general. It is a clean, well-ordered little place, and with its whitewashed houses, and the park and mansion of the great authoress, has an air of respectability and comfort unfortunately too often absent in many places of greater expectation in Ireland. This is to be attributed to the kindly feeling existing between the humblest cottager and the inmates of "the great house;" who justly feel that the interest of all parties is best cared for by so benevolent an arrangement. The house in which Miss Edgeworth resides is a handsome and convenient structure, reminding one of many such we meet about England; therefore it has no architectural peculiarities, except an ample commodiousness. It stands at a short distance from the main road, its three-storied front of white stucco catching the eye of the traveller between the trees on the roadside. The garden, extensive and well laid out, is opposite the windows of that side of the house where Miss



MISS EDGEWORTH'S HOUSE.

Edgeworth's own private apartments are situated. A lawn of some extent is opposite the back of the mansion, and shady walks, beneath well-grown trees, surround the thickly-planted park. In the hall are some family portraits, a few as ancient as the time of Elizabeth, and various Indian curiosities. The library is an exceedingly cheerful room, most plentifully stocked with books; and here, upon a small sofa, by the fireside, usually sits the authoress of so great a share of mental enjoyment for the world, at a little desk, with shelves, and flaps, and drawers—a complete *multum in parvo*—quietly attending to her correspondence, while before her lies Sir Walter Scott's pen, given to her by him when he visited Ireland, and in her company saw the far-famed lakes of Killarney.

## HYDE PARK.

"Rus in urbe."

We recollect to have once *chaperoned* a French gentleman from Bayswater to Mile-end, on a *tour de Londres*, which he was very anxious to make, and of which, after many *detours*, we completed a portion in about ten hours' honest walking for the first day. So we went on for a week:—docks, tunnel, bridges, churches, public institutions, theatres, squares, parks, &c., we most sedulously explored, when, at last, we sat down to a quiet early dinner in that quarter of the west end which most agrees with, or administers to, the appetite of a foreigner. There was an evident disquiet on the part of our companion: we both remained silent for a few minutes, when at length we ventured to ask the question—"Well, sir! what do you think of our great city of London?" To which he replied, with the most perfect Gallic *nonchalance*, "Ma foi! c'est une bonne moitié de Paris." We arose hastily, paid the bill, and sullenly proceeded westward. At length we reached Hyde Park Corner, and there was a glorious sight to see:—the beauty, fashion, and the riches of the world combined in one most graceful galaxy. There is no scene in



ISABELLA II., QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Europe which can compare with Hyde Park in this season, when its "living flowers," as the Malayan language gallantly calls the ladies, come forth—when

the glad summons of a genial ray  
Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to day.

Enter the Park, and the first object which presents itself is the statue of Achilles—the hero

Who in the shock of charging hosts unmov'd  
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,  
Examined all the dreadful scenes of war:  
In peaceful thought the field of Death survey'd,  
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid,—

Inspir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,  
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage!

Go on a little further, and mix with the most splendid throng of the world, and when you have taken two or three turns go home, and reflect that you have seen more loveliness, wealth, and distinction of all honourable kind than is to be met with on the face of the globe. Such is our Hyde-park on what we would call a brilliant day. *La Strada di Toledo* at Naples, and *El Prado* of Madrid may in some degree vie with it; but they are not equal in the splendour of their vehicles, the beauty of their fair occupants, the magnificence of our gallant *chevalerie*, and the thronging masses of pedestrians who

From low to high—from mean to great—  
In one vast panorama meet!



HYDE-PARK—IN "THE SEASON."



LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW; OR, QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND GENERAL LITERATURE. No. I. Rivingtons.

Considering the number of quarterly journals now current in the British Isles, the first impression would naturally be on seeing the announcement of a new one, that the ground was already so fully pre-occupied as scarcely to leave standing-room for a fresh comer. This, we say, might, in ordinary cases, be the first impression, irrespective of any other consideration than that of mere number; but when we look at the various phases of opinion, as well theological as political, now presenting themselves in this country, we come to the conclusion that the above Review, as the organ principally of a most respectable, influential, and increasing party (if we may use such a term,) in the Anglican Church, is not uncalled for; nay, we think it calculated to supply a deeply-felt want. Independently, however, of any reference to peculiarities attaching to it in this respect, we shall remark upon its intrinsic worth and promise, as exhibited, to us in this its first number. And if the succeeding numbers shall continue to furnish us with articles as good, on the whole, as the present, we augur success to the undertaking. The principal papers are "The Knights Templars," "The Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph," "Additional Bishops," "The Agamemnon of Æschylus," "German Writers on the English Church," "Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus," "Lord John Russell's Translation of Francesca da Rimini," &c.

The writer of the first paper has well discriminated, we think, the characters of Philippe-le-Bel, and our Henry VIII.; the one in reference to the suppression of the Templars, the other in reference to that of the monasteries. The reviewer has an observation respecting the latter monarch, the propriety of which will be at once acknowledged, that, "notwithstanding a series of acts unparalleled in the annals of any European kingdom, it is most unquestionable that the perpetrator's memory has been defrauded of the corresponding meed of universal reprobation. Sir James Mackintosh, it is true, has pointed a most quaint and killing period at him; but other writers have either related his acts with indifference, or even with exultatory observations." Altogether, this is an interesting and ably written article, and upon a subject needing some elucidation. But the second is the article of the number. The reasoning of the writer why the proposed union of St. Asaph and Bangor should not be accomplished—why rather, indeed, there ought to be an increase, than a diminution of bishops, we take to be irresistible. We cannot even allude to the facts and positions on which his argument is founded; we can only say that if the additional bishops proposed to be created should be found willing to enter upon their functions, and to discharge their sacred duties in the manner pointed out by the reviewer, we think there would generally be very little objection to the measure. The need of spiritual rule is manifest greater now than in the age of Henry VIII., when the Episcopate was last increased, not only by reason of our numbers (it is now 16,000,000 in England and Wales, it was then 4,000,000), but because of the multiplication and inveteracy of our religious divisions, and of the development of new classes, it might almost be said, of new races of men, presenting peculiar, and all but insuperable forms of resistance to the teaching and unity of the church. The third article is employed chiefly in distinguishing the great poet Æschylus had in view in raising pity and terror by his dramas, from that of Sophocles and Euripides. The former is said to have been the sensible attestation and exhibition of theological, political, and moral truth; the latter, the exhibition of suffering and the rousing of fear without any direct and immediate connexion with this practical lesson. In the fourth paper, the characteristic difference between the German and English mind in respect to religion is admirably traced. With regard to the remaining essays, our space admits only of our saying that they display much critical ability and tact, and an ample share of theological learning; and, in short, the publication itself, provided the articles are kept within a moderate compass as to length, bids fair to rival the best of our long-established "Quarterlies."

THE NOVELS OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., complete in one volume. W. M. Clark.

This edition of the most popular novels of "the American Walter Scott," which we noticed at its commencement in terms of approbation, has just been completed. It comprises "The Pilot," "The Spy," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Pioneers," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," and "The Water Witch;" illustrated with nearly 200 engravings. The volume extends to nearly 900 pages, or double that number of columns, of very small, but clear and readable type; and, taken as a whole, the book is a library in itself. We are happy to see the work thus creditably completed, since it leads us to infer that the share of public patronage awarded to the undertaking, has been of the same tenor as our commendation awarded at its outset. Altogether, we do not know of a more entertaining book-companion than this collection of the best works of "The Fielding of the Sea," and we wish the enterprising publisher all success in this sound addition to cheap literature.

THE HAND-BOOK OF INDIA. By J. H. STOCQUELER. Allen and Co.

This volume is intended to present, in a synoptical form, "all the information respecting British India, which an individual proceeding to any one of the presidencies, might desire, at first, to possess." It opens with a chapter on Indian Chronology; then proceeds to the History of British India; Climate and Productions; Population, Manners, and Customs; Commerce and Government; Native States and Foreign Relations; the Civil Service; the Army and Navy and Marine; the Protestant Ecclesiastical Establishment; the Press; Preparations for an Outward Voyage; the Overland Passage, (a very interesting section); Travelling in India; Society, Expenditure, &c. Then come a Description and Itinerary of the Principal Places in India, with the several Establishments, Hotel Charges, Public Conveyances, and a variety of information for the traveller, the stranger, and the resident. Yet, it is not only a Guide-book, but, so neatly has the Editor conveyed his information, that the work has much of the interest and variety of a journal of travels. We have countless excellent works on British India; but neither of them conveys the kind of information sought by travellers in so tangible a form as this Hand-book, which is succinct, but sufficiently copious throughout.

THE PICTORIAL GRAMMAR. By ALFRED CROWQUILL. Harvey and Darton.

This is, truly, a comic age. In the present instance we find Crowquill strewing the paths of Lindley Murray with the flowers of his fertile fancy—i. e.: many scores of comic illustrations of the leading points of English grammar. Thus, under Adjective, a *lazy* man is represented by a reader in an easy chair, &c.; careless girls—a cat attacking a joint of meat while they have turned from the table, &c. Some of the cuts are very droll, as the moods illustrated: *indicative*, a finger-post; *imperative*, a bawler; *potential*, a soldier; *subjunctive*, a weather-cock; *infinitive*, a lawyer. The book is a lively trifle, and may answer an educational as well as amusive purpose. We have heard of drinking tea by stratagem, and we do not see why grammar may not be imbibed with good humour.

AN ESSAY ON TOPOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE, &c. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

Of this work, extending to some seventy quarto pages, only fifty copies have been printed, "for the Wiltshire Topographical Society," an association of noblemen and gentlemen, formed for the express purpose of illustrating, by various publications, the topography, history, and antiquities of the county of Wilts. The present is the first of the society's publications; in addition to the Essay, it contains accounts of public records, glossaries, &c.; so that it will not only be useful to the gentlemen who are collecting materials for certain parishes of Wiltshire, but it is calculated to be generally serviceable to the topographical student. In all public societies the *start* in their design is a great point achieved; and, probably, no individual could be found better qualified to commence Wilts than its veteran topographer, Mr. Britton, who possesses considerable collections for the county, in addition to his published works: though on the shady side of seventy, he is as ardent as ever, and commits these pages to the press in the hope of awakening emulation among his fellow countrymen, "to show them what has been done, what is left undone, and whence the best information is to be obtained, and how it is to be employed." As the first work of its kind, this essay merits especial attention; and we hope to see a similar volume produced for every county in England, as the best means of commencing the illustration of the topography and archæology of our country.

TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY. By HENRY BUTTER. Simpkin and Co.

If this little book be not a "royal road," it is a very ingenious and successful attempt to teach the sciences of numbers and space by tangible objects, which, certainly, make upon the minds of children a more vivid and lasting impression than mere arbitrary signs. Mr. Butter does not claim any merit of discovery in this method, for the plan has often been used before; he had, for nearly twenty years, employed cubes for teaching counting and the multiplication-table; but it was not till recently that the idea of using them to teach fractions occurred to him. The little book is illustrated with cuts, and is sold with, or without, a box of cubes, accurately cut in cedar or mahogany, by steam power; and thus may be tangibly taught the several rules of arithmetic, and the formation of squares, triangles, cubes, prisms, pyramids, &c. The system is as pleasing as it is instructive, and is a good addition to the toys of science.

THE CHAIN RULE. By CHARLES LOUIS SCHONBERG. Wilson.

This is another attempt at the "royal road;" or, in other words, it is a simple mode of calculation, which is general in its application, and in which the working of a question does not rest upon any mental calculation or exertion whatever, as there is no dependence but on figures flowing from each other, and the result is always certain.

A SELECTION OF MASONIC PRAYERS. By the REV. HENRY GRYLLS, M.A. Penalima.

A manual of such prayers as are usually required at masonic meetings, selected by the vicar of St. Neot's, and P.G. chaplain for the county of Cornwall, from his portfolio, which he had collected from various sources, since his initiation into the craft.

THE METROPOLITAN CHARITIES. LOW.

Amidst the various extremes of wealth and want which meet in our vast metropolis, how gratifying it is to turn to the long list of Charitable, Benevolent, and Religious Societies; the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Penitentiaries, Annuity Funds, Asylums, Almshouses, Colleges, and Schools; all which contribute so essentially to the moral greatness of London. Within its radius, the Sovereign may be meanly housed, but a host of palaces have been reared for the reception of suffering humanity. In the preface to this little volume, it is sagely observed: "It was the remark of a distinguished foreign traveller, that in England the hospitals were palaces, and the palaces were hospitals. Whatever of sarcasm might be intended by the latter portion of this remark is far more than counterbalanced by the panegyric implied in the former; and, in later years, it is the glory of the age in which we live, that the lapse of time, while it has neutralized the sarcasm, has confirmed and enhanced the eulogy." Much as the luxurious character of our metropolis has been decried, let us not forget that in no city of the world is "the luxury of doing good" so extensively enjoyed as in London; and no where are the Samaritan oil and wine so freely administered to those who are lowermost in the wheels of vicissitude. The work before us will be of paramount importance in extending this sphere of usefulness; its object being, not so much to commend our National Charities, as to guide the benevolent in finding help for others, and to assist the afflicted and necessitous in seeking it for themselves. The man of feeling who, in reading his newspaper, is so struck with the cares of destitution detailed in its columns, that he forthwith sends a ten-pound note to the next police-office poor-box, would, in all probability, more frequently indulge in this luxury, were he in possession of the systematic means of doing good, such as every institution in the metropolis presents in a greater or less degree. With this volume in his hand, he may advance safely in the glorious work. In it he will find, first, as applicable to the most urgent and immediate need, the hospitals, dispensaries, and other medical charities; then the philanthropic and pensionary societies; and lastly, the educational foundations and charity schools. Thus, the work will serve as a guide to those benevolent individuals who are willing to devote a portion of their time and toil to the relief of suffering humanity, by procuring admission into asylums for the orphan, and into hospitals for the sick; and, who, by obtaining the seasonable loan which shall prevent the ruin of an industrious family, confer a far greater and more lasting benefit than any mere pecuniary gift. It may be as well to explain that the object of each charity is first stated, then its administration, and the names of its principal officers. The work is very carefully compiled, and beautifully printed.

QUADRUPLE PUN.—Tom Dibdin, the author, and celebrated punster, was one of the stewards at the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner, at which the Duke of York presided, in the time of Edmund Kean. He had arrived rather late, on a very miserable-looking nag, and his appearance altogether called forth some remarks and merriment from those at the windows. "Gentlemen," said he, on entering the room, "you mustn't judge of anything by its looks; that's the pony that plays the marble horse in 'Giovanni in London,' and can get as much applause as any of you; it's the celebrated Graphy." "Graphy!" that's a strange name for a horse, Dibdin," said some one. "Most appropriate though," said the punster. "When I made up my mind to buy a horse, I said, 'I'd bi-o-graphy; when I mounted him I was a top-o-graphy; when I want him to canter I say, ge-o-graphy; and when I wish him to stand still, and he w'n't, I say, but you au-to-graphy; and therefore I think Graphy is a very proper name.'" From Thirty Years passed among the Players in England and America. By Joe Cowell, comedian.

In the voluminous report on smoke, lately made in the House of Commons, by a select committee, some curious facts are mentioned; for example, Mr. Chandler, camellia grower, at Wandsworth, states that on account of the great increase of chimnies from manufactories in that vicinity, plants which formerly might be handled without any bad effect, now soil the hands to the greatest extent. Among other plants which formerly flourished, but will not now grow in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, are China roses, rhododendron hirsutum, rhododendron virginicum, and many others of the prettiest varieties, now quite extinct. Mr. Anderson, the curator of the Physic Gardens at Chelsea, testifies to the noxious effects of what he calls the "bitter smoke" upon the trees of that establishment, particularly on evergreens, and on two magnificent cedars, which have so long been an ornament to the gardens, and form a very conspicuous object from the river. It appears that the sooty particles are attracted to and attached by the resinous exudations of the leaves, while the large surface of the foliage above prevents their being washed away by the rains, so that the functional action of the leaves is disturbed, if not entirely destroyed.

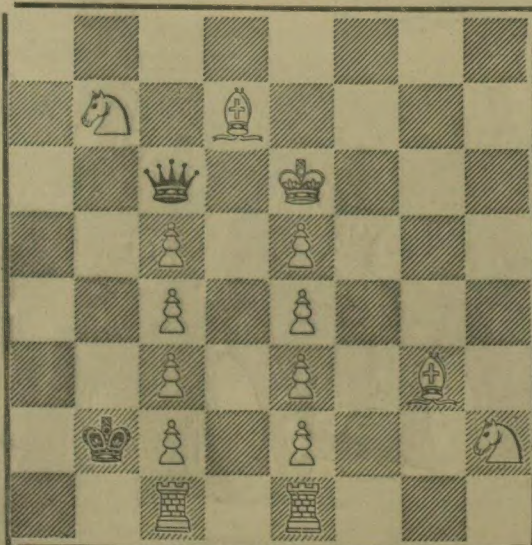
CHESS.

Problem No 47.

(Contributed by Edward.)

White to move and mate in 15 moves, to check with Q B P at the 14th and mate with K P at the 15th move

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE ISLE OF SPRINGS

The Tale of Springs! The Isle of Springs! Yet marvel not the "freed" doth bear  
Whose mountain summits reach the sky; Where didst thou think upon his brow  
Whose veil ye, fann'd by a phry's wings, Where did we hail him beaming o'er  
In cool, retiring shade we lie. 'Twas those who were his masters now,  
The sun of freedom lights that tale— Where yet his genius claim'd his own,  
Her able sons at length may smile! Or from the herd uprise one?

The clanking fetters of the slave Where are our spirits soaring high,  
Are struck from his coffee'd frame; In minstrel or in martial fame?  
Proud o'er their fall our banners wave; Where are our sons of poetry—  
And myriads wait the deed to fame; Our warriors of deathless name?  
Those fetters with ensanguin'd dews, Where are our Solons Newtons, all  
Corroding, rank'ring, mould'ring lie; Whom was a nation's boast to call?

But say, bath mind with upward bound, Our men think not of themes like these;  
Sprung into life at Freedom's call! Our youths—ah, be upon the name!—  
Have Africa's children yet been found; They revel in ignominious ease.  
To pierce the dim, funereal pall; Or nightly urge th' enticing game—  
Which Slavery, with her blighting hand, Waste their young years in lost pursuits,  
Had cast around the unsought band? Then fall, like summers' wither'd flowers.

Ah, no! the bondsman's fetters lie Will rouse their callous hearts to shame;  
Prostrate beneath the rod of pow'r; Trach them to catch the fleeting hour,  
And tyrants fall, and despots die; And stamp it with some deed of fame;  
In the revelling of an hour; Then might my spi it take its wings,  
But pow'r of mind of boundless sway And flee away, fair Isle of Springs!

TO PRESERVE MEAT WITH TREACLE.

Put a piece of meat into a vessel of treacle—turn it once in two or three days; at the end of a month or two, or even longer, it will be found as good, and more pleasant, than if it had been salted. This mode of preserving animal food was discovered a few years ago, by Don Ilos Valenzuela, curate of Bucanramanga, in South America. The meat will retain all its juices in perfection.

HAPPINESS.

Oh! moralists, who talk of happiness and self-respect innate in every sphere of life, and shedding on every grain of dust on God's highway—so smooth below your carriage wheels, so rough beneath the naked feet—bethink yourselves that there are scores of thousands breathing now, and breathing thick, with painful toil. Go, teachers of content and honest pride, into the mine—the mill—the forge—the squalid depths of deepest ignorance, and utmost abyss of man's neglect—and say, can any hopeful plant spring up in air so foul, that it extinguishes the soul a torch as fast as it is kindled! Oh! Pharisees of the nineteenth century of Christian Knowledge, who soundly appeal to human nature, see that it be human first! Take heed it has not been transformed, during the slumber of generations, into the nature of beasts.—Martin Chuzzlewit.

NIGHT IN THE CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

After supper, our little party left the inn to visit the castle by moonlight, and were well repaid for the toil of once more ascending to it. It was a lovely scene—the lofty towers stood in relief against the serene and softly-lighted sky, and the moon shone through the open and paneless windows; the old and shattered basin in the court of the castle, overgrown with weeds and foliage, on the rim of which, they say, the fairies delight to dance on moon-lit nights, was dimly seen, but the fountain in the flower-garden was sparkling in the moonbeams. All was still, save the ever-murmuring Neckar, and the occasional baying of the distant watchdog. We lingered long within the precincts of the time and war-worn edifice, in its shady walks and on its lofty terraces; and at length quitted it with feelings of regret. Thus closed a day which has been one of the most laborious of my pilgrimage. None will, however, I am sure, afford me more pleasure in the retrospect, not one will occupy a more interesting page in my book of recollection.—Wilkey's Wanderings in Germany.

CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS.

It was customary amongst the Jews, and enjoined by the great head of the Jewish theocracy, that their children should be taught the great moral law—that it should be imprinted on their foreheads and written on their door-posts; thus being publicly exhibited to broad and open day, that all should come to a knowledge of those laws in which their children were taught.

The Chinese say, "good sayings are like pearls strung together: inscribe them on your walls, and regard them night and day as wholesome admonition."

Next to having enjoyed happiness ourselves, is the consciousness of having bestowed it on others.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Two or three days ago a verdict of "Unsoundness of mind" was found against a man, for, in the first place, that "he was ignorant of the value of money," and, secondly, that all he cared for was "comfortable eating, comfortable drinking, comfortable lodging comfortable clothing, and a comfortable pipe." The word "comfortable" was always in his mouth. If a man is to be found lunatic for this last peculiarity, we ask—who is safe?—Punch.

When Louis XIV. was with the army, a dragoon mounted on a spirited horse accidentally gave him a blow. The King, in the first impulse of passion, struck the dragoon several times with his cane. The soldier, deeply affected, presented the pommel of his pistol to Louis, saying, "Sire, you have taken my honour, take my life!" The King replied, "Comrade, forget, and I will make reparation." The dragoon was rapidly promoted.

DISTRESS.

Distress! associate of all human kind!  
In calms we meet thee—meet thee in the wind;  
From thy assaults no garrison can shield;  
To thy domain must every mortal yield;  
Thou visit'st where the splendid monarch reigns,  
And haunt'st the cottager on lonely plains;  
No breast so sacred but thy power invades,  
And each frail creature through thy river wades.

NOTES.

EFFECTS OF GRIEF.

No man who is oppressed with grief can be supposed capable of exercising his judgment at all times correctly; every fresh misfortune excites an irresistible desire for relief; till nature, worn out, hopeless, dismayed, and terrified at the threatening aspect of many a bursting cloud, wishes to die.

THE EVILS OF LUXURY.

The luxury of man, revenges itself upon its rapacity, and brings forth fever, gout, rheumatism, and brings out almost all the contents of Pandora's box, to infect the human species in every part of the civilised world. Some authors say physis and physicians are necessary evils; they certainly are so, but we, by our excess and intemperance, make them necessary. A young apendithrift considers the law, with its writs and its bailiffs, one of the greatest nuisances, but let him be frugal and a better economist, and the evil ceases. The philosopher, Pythagoras, after having travelled over India, Italy, and Sicily, asserted that the most remarkable circumstance he had remarked in his travels, was a people who made two meals a day.—German Philosopher.

THE CHIEF ATTRACTION.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into amiable simplicity, and render deformity agreeable.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The aggregate length of the turnpike roads in Great Britain has been calculated to be 25,000 miles, at a general breadth of from 50 to 60 feet. The cost per mile of keeping these roads in repair differs considerably in different counties, being in the neighbourhood of London an annual cost of £559, in Wales £20, and in York-shire £60. The average on all is about £50 a mile. Nearly all the road trusts are in debt for borrowed money, and it is supposed that the debt averages £320 a mile, or probably for the whole of the turnpike roads £6,000,000 sterling.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OAK.

The senior of European oaks is, we are told, growing in the neighbourhood of Saintes. It is 60 feet in height; its diameter next the surface is 26 feet; at a height of about six feet the trunk measures 20 in diameter, and at the point where the main branches spring it declines to three feet. An apartment 10 feet deep, and as many high, with a door and window, has been formed in the trunk. The age of this oak is supposed to be 2000 years at least.—United Service Gazette.

TEMPLE OF CARNAC.

Giant columns have been swept away like reeds before the mighty avalanche, and one hardly misses them; and that hall, who shall describe it? Its dimensions 170 by 329; the height of the central avenue of columns 66 feet, exclusive of their pedestals; the total number of columns that supported its roof, 134! These particulars may give you some idea of extent: but of its grandeur and beauty, none. Every column is sculptured, and all have been richly painted.—Lord Lindsay's Letters on Egypt.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Oh, woman! the man of old was hardly wrong when he declared that thy power was greater than any other on earth. It is indeed great: thou hast power over man in all intimate and endearing relationships, instructing him by precept and example, and drawing him from the rough and the rugged path by thy own beauty and gentleness. It requires but that thy education should be such that Truth should be thy attendant, and then wouldst thou be invincible. As it is, thy power is vast and wonderful; strong only by being weak, conquering by being gentle. Binding by kindness and compassion, thy power is like an enchanted circle, beyond which none can pass, though thou holdest them in no restraint, for thy chains are nothing firmer than a wife's, a daughter's, or a sister's love.—Woman's Worth.

JOYS OF SUMMER.

Having taken lodgings at some watering-place, you discover "the quietest apartments in the world!" are bounded on the north by a key bugle, on the south by a trunkmaker, on the east by a poultry-yard, and on the west by the railway terminus. Your landlady has certainly no children of her own, but she has five of her daughters—two with the whooping cough, and three with a piano. You also discover that a pound avoirdupois of London, consists of ten ounces at the sea side. The landlady has taken the temperance pledge, but the landlady has not; consequently the one takes your wine and brandy, and the other your sugar and tea. If you wish to ascertain the wholesale price of crockery or glass, break a plate or tumbler, and you are sure to be charged for the whole set



## THE AZORES AND MADEIRA.



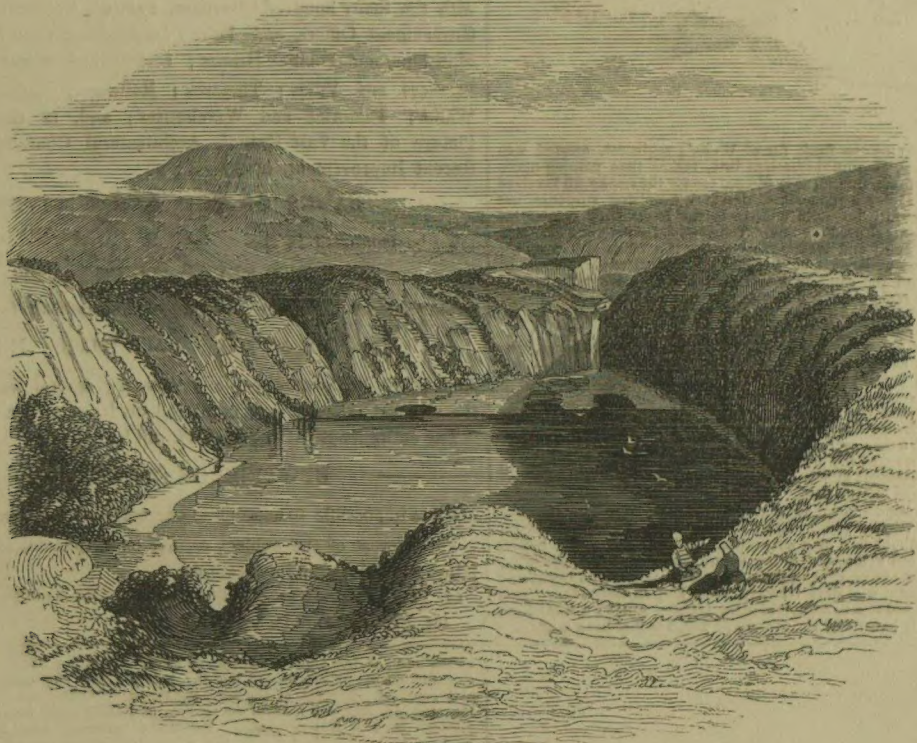
WATERING WITH PADDLE-BOX BOATS, AT ST. MARY'S.

## [THE AZORES AND MADEIRA.]

Her Majesty's steam-vessel, the *Styx*, has left Woolwich to complete the survey of these very interesting islands, as we announced in our paper of March 2. There doubtless remain many attractive sites to be visited, the results of which

we may have, in due time, to report. The illustrations we are now about to present to the reader, refer to the completed portion of the survey; and are a continuation of the series of illustrations commenced at page 132.

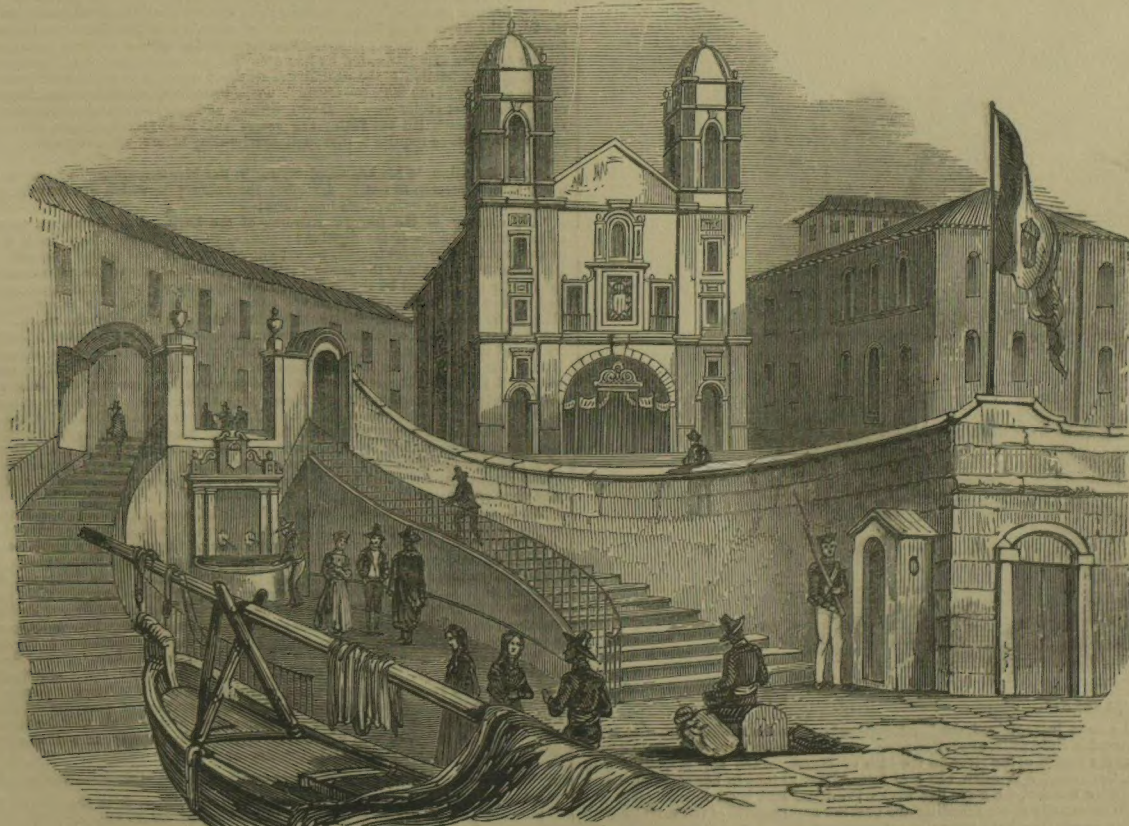
The first engraving represents a portion of the island of St. Mary's, one of the



CALDEIRA, AT FLORES.

third group, which is seldom visited by ships, especially men-of-war, and is, consequently, but little known. The capital, Villa da Porta, is a wretched little town perched on the top of a hill, in a deep bay. In many parts of the island,

rivulets pour over rocks into the sea, in a large volume, enabling a ship to water by means of her own boats. The place chosen by the *Styx* for that purpose was a bay on the north side, represented in the engraving: it is an interesting spot,



LANDING-PLACE AT ANGRA, TERCEIRA.

surrounded on all sides by high cliffs; the country above being only accessible at one point, in a ravine, at the bottom of which runs an inconsiderable stream; whilst other streams rush down the sides of the cliffs. Here the operation of watering was managed by means of Capt. Smith's paddle-box boats, with which all war-steamer are now fitted: in this case, the *Styx* boats lay off the waterfall, and by means of a hose, one extremity of which communicated with the water of the stream, and the other with the casks in the boat, by which simple means a large quantity of water was procured with little trouble.

Geologically considered, St. Mary's is attractive, as it differs materially from the other islands; secondary formations, of which they are destitute, are found here: the limestone contains a large quantity of fossil remains of the shells of the cardium and Venus tribes, and similar to those met with at Cintra, in the same latitude, on the neighbouring continent. The limestone is procured in sufficient quantity to supply St. Michael's, and some of the other islands, with lime for building; and in the neighbouring rocks are to be seen some veins of fine white marble.

The second illustration shows a Caldeira at Flores, and a specimen of the mountain scenery of that island. The caldeira is the crater of the extinct volcano, from which, in all probability, the island was originally thrown up: it is now filled with water, and forms a magnificent mountain reservoir, or lake. The sides, which are very steep, are clothed with box, cedar, and fays, indigenous to the island, and which present a rich and cultivated appearance not to be looked for in a wild district, almost destitute of wood scenery. The water of the lake is deep and clear, and on its surface may often be seen great numbers of sea-gulls, whose cries, echoed from the sides of the cliff, have a strange effect. The caldeira is situated in the southern part of the island, and is distant from the town of Lagens about five miles. The surrounding country presents a singular contrast, being, for the most part, flat and uninteresting, with the exception of the sea-coast, which presents the bold and rugged aspect so common in the Western Islands.

Terceira, the subject of the third engraving, is one of the central group, and the principal island: it contains two bays, those of Angra and Praya; the latter is the most spacious, and affords the best anchorage, but Angra being the capital of the Azores, is most frequented. This bay is somewhat picturesque. At the left hand entrance is a high mountain (Monte Brazil), the face of which has been worn away by the continued action of the sea, until the caldeira on the summit is thrown open, and presents an extraordinary appearance. The town is regularly and well built: it contains many fine edifices and well paved streets, which



POINT OF THE CROSS MADEIRA.

latter are a rarity among the Azorean towns. Although Angra is the best town in the islands, it contains fewer English residents than any of the others. The place is well fortified; there is a line of forts along the sea-wall; the Castle of St. Sebastian is strong, and there is a citadel placed on an eminence looking over the town. During the civil war which lately distracted Portugal, Terceira was noted for its staunch adherence to the cause of Donna Maria and Don Pedro; a considerable fleet was refitted at Angra, when other ports were shut against him; and at Praya was raised an army of volunteers, who successfully resisted the landing of a considerable force by Don Miguel. There is a good mole and landing-place for boats at Angra, so that vessels may be laden there in rough weather without much danger. The island has a good trade in oranges but not equal to that of St. Michael's. Of late years, the orange crop has been much injured by a species of insect which infests the trees, and renders the fruit unsaleable; and, to get rid of the disease, many hundred orange trees have been cut down. The adjacent country presents some fine scenery; and on the top of a lofty hill, immediately behind the town, is an old fort, built during the Spanish interregnum; it is now in ruins, but has a very picturesque appearance.

The fourth illustration carries the reader to Madeira, to the localities known as the Ponta da Cruz and Cabo Girao. The former—the point of the Cross—is the southernmost point of the island: it consists of an outstanding rock, the base of which is washed by the sea; on the summit is placed a small iron cross, which is venerated by the fishermen and boatmen, who, in passing the holy emblem, invariably take off their caps, and implore protection and success during their voyage. The high cape, or headland, beyond the Point of the Cross, is the Cabo Girao, the loftiest cape in the island, being about 15 or 16 feet above the sea which washes its base: part of the cliff has given way, and now forms considerable ledges of earth, at the base of the cape; one of which, Faja dos Padres, produces the best malmsey in the island; although all the ledges, from their southern aspect and the reflected heat from the cliffs above, yield fine wine. From the side of the cliff is quarried the best building-stone; the ascent is by ladders, and the stone is conveyed to the town of Funchal and elsewhere in boats; but the whole process is attended with more or less risk of life, and considerable expense. Between the cape and the Point of the Cross is situated one of the oldest towns in the island, and is pointed out as the spot where Gonzalves Zarco, the discoverer of Madeira, put in for shelter with his boats during his exploratory expedition. The surrounding country is covered with vineyards and quintas, (country houses,) and is one of the best wine districts in the island.



## ANNIVERSARIES.



THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

"Drumossie Muir, Drumossie day,  
A wae! day it was to me!  
For there I lost my father dear,  
My father dear and brethren three."

Tuesday last was the 98th anniversary of the celebrated battle fought on the estate of Culloden, about three miles north-east of Inverness, on April 16, 1746, and which is memorable as having put an end to the Rebellion. On the night preceding the Highlanders had intended to surprise the Duke of Cumberland, in his camp, at Nairn; but this scheme having failed, they took up a position on the Moor of Drumossie, their left wing towards the house of Culloden, where the declivity of the hill was soft and marshy, their right slightly protected by a stone wall. The ground was unfavourable, and the Highlanders were weakened by hunger and fatigue, so that it had been judged expedient to withdraw to the hills; but the difficulty of finding subsistence for the men, and the importance of protecting Inverness, determined the Prince Charles Edward, and his councillors, to venture a battle. Drawn up in a line in the position above mentioned, while waiting for the signal to charge, the Highlanders suffered greatly from the English artillery. Exasperated, at last, beyond endurance, the centre rushed forward; and the last charge of the Highlanders, under their patriarchal discipline, and with their peculiar arms, is thus vividly described in Chambers's "History of the Rebellion":—

"A lowland gentleman, who was in the line, and who survived till a late period, used always, in relating the events of Culloden, to comment with a feeling of something like awe upon the terrific and more than natural expression of rage which glowed in every face and gleamed in every eye, as he surveyed the extended line at this moment. Notwithstanding that the three files of the front line of English poured forth their incessant fire of musketry; notwithstanding that the cannon, now loaded with grape-shot, swept the field as with a

hail-storm; notwithstanding the flank fire of Wolfe's regiment, onward went the headlong Highlanders, flinging themselves into, rather than rushing upon, the lines of the enemy, which, indeed, they did not see for the smoke till involved among their weapons. It was a moment of dreadful, agonising suspense, but only a moment, for the whirlwind does not sweep the forest with greater rapidity than the Highlanders cleared the line. They swept through and over that frail barrier almost as easily and instantaneously as the bounding cavalcade brushes through the morning labours of the gossamer which stretch across its path; not, however, with the same unconsciousness of the events! Almost every man in their front rank, chief and gentleman, fell before the deadly weapons which they had traced; and although the enemy gave way, it was not till every bayonet was bent and bloody with the strife.

"When the first line had been completely swept aside, the assailants continued their impetuous advance till they came near the second, when, being almost annihilated by a profuse and well directed fire, the shattered remains of what had been, but an hour before, a numerous and confident force, at last submitted to destiny by giving way and flying. Still, a few rushed on, resolved rather to die than thus forfeit their well-acquired and dearly-estimated honour. They rushed on, but not a man ever came in contact with the enemy. The last survivor perished as he reached the points of the bayonets." It is said, that in one place, where a very vigorous attack had been made, their bodies were afterwards found in layers three or four deep.

The right wing of the Highlanders, advancing at the same time, was attacked in flank by the English cavalry and broken; the left withdrew almost without sharing in the fight. About 600 men were killed on each side. The battle, however, was decisive; the Prince fled to the mountains, and some days after, gave notice to his partisans to provide for their own safety, declining to continue the contest with 8000 men, who were ready to meet him in Badenoch. This memorable event has given rise to many plaintive popular songs; a verse from one of which, pathetically lamenting the horrors of war, has just been quoted.

## SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE  
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COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM  
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In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

## PANORAMA

OF

## THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

## STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture; Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

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The entire length of the PRINT will be

## UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.



WATER-TOMB AT TELMESSUS.

Some very interesting intelligence has lately been received of the fate of the Xanthian party, sent out from this country, to collect antiquarian treasures, from the district of Xanthus, intended hereafter to enrich our great National Museum. Of the object of the Expedition, and the labours of its superintendent, Mr. Fellowes, the celebrated traveller, we presented to our readers an illustrated description in No. 41 of our Journal.

By the news just received, the Xanthian party, after contending with almost insurmountable difficulties, appear to have finally mustered with the collected treasures at the mouth of the river on the 12th of March, when her Majesty's ship Medea, Commander Warden, ran over from Macri to take in her valuable cargo. Commander Warden, for some five weeks previous, had been indefatigably engaged in personally superintending the packing and removal of the marbles from the valley where they have been strewn about and undisturbed for centuries, save

by the hand of time; but it came on to blow so heavily, that in towing the lighter over the bar the halers parted and the pinnacle and two cutters got swamped and beached. Several of the party got thrown violently out of the boats by the sea, and Mr. Hoare, a mate of the Queen, and three men were, with difficulty, rescued from a watery grave. Unable to proceed with the embarkation, or even to communicate with the shore, the Medea had to retrace her way back, leaving some thirty officers and men with the ship's boats, besides the exploring party on the sands, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without any other shelter than the bushes thereabouts (for all but two small tents had been already shipped), until the 15th, when the weather lulled sufficiently to enable the steamer to return, and by the 18th every one was snugly housed on board, with twenty cases of marbles and casts, leaving on the beach some other seven cases containing the unwieldy portions of the horse and chimera tombs, which must remain until such time as a larger vessel is sent to hoist the same in. It is currently rumoured that the Warspite, 50, has proceeded from Athens for this purpose. The steamer then steered for Macri, to water, and on the 20th she hove to off Rhodes, where the captain and Mr. Fellowes landed, to return the Pacha of the place the acknowledgments of the British Government for the facilities and protection he had afforded the expedition, the Xanthus district forming a portion of the pachalic of Rhodes, where also the lighters were left. On the evening of the 20th the steamer again proceeded on her voyage, intending to make the best of her way to Malta, which, however, owing to contrary winds, she did not reach till the 28th; the vessel was then found to have suffered so considerably, as to require a thorough overhauling before she proceeds for England.

Mr. J. H. Allan, in his beautiful "Tour in the Mediterranean," which we have lately taken occasion to notice, describes the country in which this above interesting operations have been carried on, thus:—

"On coming to the narrow entrance of the harbour of Macri, we were becalmed under the lee of the highland; and, as there appeared very little chance of any wind again reaching us, we got out our sweeps, and pulled gradually into the magnificent basin of the ancient city of Telmessus, whose placid waters were splendidly illuminated by the full moon, which, since we had commenced rowing, had broken out through the banks of clouds, and favoured our exertions, enabling us to come to anchor before midnight, about one mile from the shore.

"At a small mole, to which were moored a schooner and a number of caïques, we found the Sanita, where, on showing our papers, we were at once allowed to land. On a part of the shore to the west of the village, covered with oleander, we saw the remains of the theatre in good preservation, most of the seats being still complete, although much overgrown with brushwood. The three entrances to the proscenium are also standing. The openings to the diorama for the common people, in the upper part of the theatre, still preserve their arched ways, but have been much shaken by earthquakes. There were 28 rows of seats, 15 above and 13 below the diorama; the diameter being 254 feet. Many excavations are found close to it, hollowed into the rock on a lofty terrace, and commanding a fine view of the port."

We have copied one of Mr. Allan's effective lithographs, which represents one of the most recently discovered tombs at Telmessus, and is thus described:— "Taking our boat, we rowed to the other side of the village to a tomb standing in the sea, and nearly surrounded by morass, the reeds and rushes obscuring it from view, except to those approaching it from seaward. It is composed of but two immense blocks of stone; the lower square, with ends cut to resemble panels, the upper forming a roof in shape like an inverted boat, the side and keel being ornamented with bas-reliefs, now considerably weather-worn. The sanctity of the grave had long been violated, and the ashes of the dead scattered to the winds.

Mr. Allan's Tour includes Malta, Dalmatia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Grecian Archipelago, Egypt, Nubia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sicily, Italy, and Spain—a more attractive route the traveller can scarcely desire. It is literally strewn with classic antiquities and picturesque beauties—the contrast of decaying art and the never-ending vivid variety of nature. Our author brings to his task the talent for sketching gracefully, so that his volume is most unsparingly, as well as cleverly, illustrated with lithographs and vignettes on wood.

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